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PRAVDA PRAISES CEMA MEMBERS' COOPERATION

PM190930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[L. Zhmyrev, V. Zhuravskiy article: "Strength in Unity"]

[Text] The authority of world socialism is higher, its positions firmer, and the influence of the socialist community countries in the world is greater than ever before. Their responsibility for the fate of mankind is also great. That is why the unity and cohesion of the fraternal states following the Leninist course of building a new life and securing universal peace are so important.

The socialist community is developing dynamically and stably. The cooperation among its member-countries in the political, ideological, economic, defense, and other spheres is deepening.

This year the community countries celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Polish rising, the liberation of Romania and Bulgaria, the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the German socialist workers-peasant state, and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian People's Republic. The fraternal parties prepared for their next congresses, and the 13th RCP Congress was held. A very important milestone in their cooperation was the Moscow CEMA Economic Summit Conference, which coincided with the 35th anniversary of the creation of that organization.

The nucleus of relations among the socialist community countries has been and remains cooperation among the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. All-around cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism enables them to successfully tackle the most urgent problems of socioeconomic development and international politics. "Our repeatedly proven experience shows that the creation and defense of a new system are only possible in conditions of very close political and economic cooperation, unity, and cohesion among the socialist community states," T. Zhivkov noted on the 40th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation.

Our cooperation is expanding and becoming closer and more effective. It is noteworthy because it takes into account the specific interests of individual states and the common aims of the whole community.

In the constant contacts among the community countries' ruling communist and workers parties, a jointly defined common course, which is a firm fusion of their opinions and positions, is worked out.

The recently held friendly summit-level meeting between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and Comrades T.Zhivkov, J. Kadar, Le Duan, F. Castro, E. Honecker, J. Batmonh, W. Jaruzelski, N. Ceausescu, and G. Husak were particularly significant. These meetings which discussed prospects for the development of our relations and key problems of world politics and outlined tasks for the future, produced many new and important results.

Other fraternal parties of the community countries are also intensively maintaining summit-level links. Take, for example, the BCP. Its leaders this year have had friendly summit meetings and conversations with the leader of the fraternal parties and states of the USSR, Poland, Romania, the CSSR, and other fraternal countries. The GDR leadership has had contacts with the leaders of the USSR, Cuba, Romania, and Poland, and Hungary's leaders have met with party and state figures of the USSR, the CSSR, and Poland. Recently, during a meeting between F. Castro and J. Batmonh, a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Cuba and Mongolia was signed, expressing the two countries' desire to help develop equitable relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Such meetings and conversations, during which very important questions of bilateral and multilateral relations are resolved and milestones for further cooperation laid down, have become a tradition for the fraternal parties.

One such meeting was held in Budapest, where W. Jaruzelski made a working visit in November. His talks with J. Kadar were characterized primarily by a spirit of comradely mutual assistance and an active quest for new opportunities and ways to further develop production links deepening the process of socialist economic integration.

Economic cooperation between Hungary and Poland continue to expand. The reciprocal trade exchange this year will already amount to a billion rubles. Hungary supplies Poland with machines, chemical products, consumer goods, and food, while Poland supplies Hungary with machines, equipment, coal, coke, and sulfur.

At the talks both sides voiced the intention to further actively expand cooperation in the economy, in politics, and in the international arena. Production sharing between Hungarian and Polish motor vehicle builders was highly assessed and an accord on its further expansion was reached.

The meeting in Budapest provided a new impetus for the implementation of the tasks posed in the agreement on cooperation between the two fraternal parties up to the year 1990, signed some time ago. It promoted, as was noted, better coordination of actions among the Hungarian and Polish Communists in the contemporary situation and an exchange of experience in party building and economic leadership.

The regular exchange of party and government delegations has continued. Conferences of socialist countries' communist and workers party central committee secretaries have been held on questions of party organizational work and on economic, international, and ideological questions.

Links between party organizations of the fraternal socialist community countries at all levels -- from republics, krays, and oblasts to rayons and major enterprises -- have developed and strengthened. The cooperation between state organs and public organizations has become even more fruitful.

In the wide and varied package of interparty links, great importance is attached to the implementation of routine biennial cooperation plans elaborated on the basis of reciprocal accords. Great efforts here are being focused on the mutual attentive study and broad utilization of experience -- the need for which was particularly noted by all the most recent fraternal party congresses.

It is well known how widely CPSU experience is used in the socialist community countries. For example, as a result of a study by Cuban friends of the work practice of CPSU raykoms, the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo adopted a decision to introduce a new structure for municipal party committees. The Soviet experience of party leadership of agriculture and the sugar industry and of mobilizing working people to save electricity, fuel resources, and so forth has also been applied in Cuba.

The SED is using the CPSU practice of regular reporting by party committees to primary party organizations, organizing communists' training, and involving leading cadres in educational and mass political work.

Our friends' interest in the CPSU's experience in improving ideological and mass political work has increased particularly of late. For example, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom's comprehensive approach to communist education work and the practice of holding unified political days and organizing mass political work in residential areas are being actively used by the Prague City CPCZ Committee and the Sofia City BCP Committee.

BCP okrug committees are applying much of our system of party enlightenment, the ecomomic education of working people, the certification of propagandists, and the work of political enlightenment centers taking account of the specific conditions of their country.

Much of the innovation which has appeared in the activity of our friends' party organizations in recent years evokes interest on the part of party committees in our country. Thus the attention of CPSU delegations which have visited Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, and the CSSR was focused on familiarization with the practive of party leadership of individual national economic sectors, cultural building, and party organizational and and ideological work. Friends' experience in intensifying social production, introducing the latest achievements of science and technology, improving the quality of output, and saving material, labor, and financial resources was studied in detail.

Many CPSU oblast organizations are displaying close interest in friends' experience. Voronezh CPSU Obkom, for example, uses the experience of CSSR's South Moravian party organization in working with party candidate members and educating young Communists, and also the experience of BCP party committees in certifying party cadres and verifying the militancy of party organizations. Several such examples can be cited.

The constant interaction established as a result of our parties' active efforts helps each of the community countries to resolve its own tasks more rapidly and avoid errors in doing so. In the course of party cooperation, trust, mutual understanding, and the sense of brotherhood and friendship between our peoples, parties, and states are strengthened.

The Moscow CEMA Ecomonic Summit Congerence was a landmark in the development of relations between the parties, states, and peoples of the socialist community.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted, this conference "reaffirmed the general commonality of evaluations and views and expressed the collective will to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and states."

All the fraternal parties thought highly of the conference's results. A new step in deepening the coordinated economic policy of the CEMA countries was taken. Long-term avenues of cooperation were defined. Sepcial significance is being attached here to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the transfer of the economy onto an intensive path of development, and the enhancement of its effectiveness.

The chief method of deepening socialist economic integration, the conference participants stated, was cooperation in the sphere of planning activity, particularly coordination of national economic plans. General interest in expanding direct ties between sector ministries, associations, and enterprises, creating joint firms, and deepening specialization and production sharing was expressed.

It is easier to successfully ensure the implementation of the chief goal of socialist society -- the steady improvement of the people's well-being -- together, by pooling efforts and resources along the main avenues of progress. It is planned to hold regular summit meetings to coordinate the fundamental directions and strategy of the CEMA countries' economic development.

The recent routine 39th CEMA session in Havana was the first opportunity to compare notes since the economic summit. The fraternal countries have started to directly implement the joint plans and agreed decisions. In particular, the USSR has taken measures creating more favorable organizational and economic conditions for the development of direct links between enterprises in the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

The process of utilizing the community's collective experience and developing international socialist competition to mark important dates is developing intensively. The joint elaboration of a comprehensive program for CEMA countries' scientific and technical progress for 15-20 years has been started. Great importance is being attached to the implementation of major general agreements on cooperation along priority avenues: in the sphere of electronics, microprocessors, robotics, and other spheres. Long-term comprehensive measures for cooperation in the sphere of power, fuel, and raw materials have been approved. It is planned, in particular, to develop the joint use of coal deposits in Poland, the extraction of cobalt and nickel in Cuba, the production of magnesite in the CSSR, the opening up of deposits of nonferrous metals in Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba, and oil and gas deposits in the Soviet Caspian region, and the construction of a main gas pipeline linking Yamburg to the USSR's western border and of the Krivoy Rog mining and enriching combine.

As was noted in the decisions of the fraternal countries' supreme party and state organs, the further deepening of cooperation among the community states proceeded this year in complex international conditions. The aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, continue to aggravate the international situation and pursue a policy of force and interference in other countries' internal affairs. They are organizing a trade, credit, and technological blockade against the community countries and resorting to various kinds of "sanctions" vis-a-vis Cuba, Poland, the USSR, Bulgaria, and the other socialist states. Their long-term goal is to split the community, divide its ranks, weaken the fraternal alliance, and undermine it from within.

But these plans are not fated to be realized. Mobilizing internal reserves and relying on mutual cooperation, the socialist countries are overcoming the difficulties that arise and securing considerable successes. "...The goals we have outlined will be achieved," W. Jaruzelski told participants in the CEMA economic conference. "This is realistic, because we are together and can always count on each other. Integration and unity -- these are our weapons."

There is no more important task for our parties than to maintain and consolidate peace. The community countries consistently advocate averting nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race and moving toward disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament, and preventing the militarization of space. Routine sessions of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee and Defense Ministers Committee were held recently in Berlin and Budapest respectively.

As was noted, Warsaw Pact members are not striving to secure military superiority, but neither will they permit military superiority over themselves. In this connection, the significance of coordinating the actions of the Warsaw Pact states -- in consistently implementing their course of resolutely improving the situation in Europe and in international relations as a whole -- and of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries was once again stressed.

Cooperation in further strengthening the defense of the socialist states continues to develop. The CPSU very highly values its constantly deepening links with the fraternal communist and workers parties. It is in these that the Leninist ideas and principles of proletarian socialist internationalism find practical expression. Each of our parties is rightly proud of its own contribution to the common treasure-house of international socialist experience and to the great cause of strengthening the unity and cohoesion of the socialist community peoples.

Relying on each other's support, the fraternal countries pursue a coordinated foreign and domestic policy and deepen cooperation on a bilateral and a multilateral basis. They are strengthening their unity and cohesion, which is of determining significance for the fate of the peoples and the preservation of world peace.

LOMEYKO PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON UN RESULTS

LD191912 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- The results of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly are appraised positively in the Soviet Union and regarded as evidence of an increasing realization by an overwhelming majority of countries of the need of adopting urgent concrete and practical measures to avert the threat of nuclear war, build up trust among states, strengthen peace on our planet and in space surrounding it, said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. He spoke at a briefing at the press center of the ministry today.

The session passed a big number of important decisions aimed at lessening the threat of nuclear war, ending the race in arms and reducing armaments, at bulding up trust among states. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries were the initiators of many such decisions, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed. These decisions received broadest backing on the part of an overwhelming number of United Nations member-countries. At the same time the U.S.A. with a small group of its allies voted against such decisions on 26 occasions and, on 10 occasions, the U.S.A. was, in essence, the only country which voted against.

The Soviet Union's proposal aimed at preventing militarization of outer space met with a virtually unanimous support. A series of resolutions reflected support for the Soviet Union's idea on setting definite norms in relations between nuclear powers. The doctrines of "deterrence" and "limited nuclear warfare" were condemned. The participants in the session again called upon the U.S.A. and its allies possessing nuclear weapons to assume an obligation, following the example of the U.S.S.R., not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. A prevalent majority of United Nations member-states supported the Soviet proposal on outlawing the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the socio-political system of other sovereign states, said the head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. During the debates concrete manifestations of the policy and practice of state terrorism were condemned: the U.S. occupation of Grenada, undeclared U.S. war on Nicaragua, U.S. interference in the affairs of other countries. The United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution on measures to be taken against Nazi, fascist and neofascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideology and practice based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror. The resolution declares May 8 and 9, 1985 days of celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism.

Answering the questions asked by newsmen, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed that U.S. quarters received with satisfaction the report about the forthcoming meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz with the aim of going into new negotiations on the entire complex of issues pertaining to the cessation of the race in nuclear and space arms. This meeting, Vladimir Lomeyko emphasised, can become a major milestone on the road toward preventing the arms race. The international community made note of the Soviet Union's readiness to seek most cardinal ways for reaching agreement. However, success will depend on whether the United States is really ready to conduct constructive negotiations on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The way the United States voted at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly during the discussion of disarmament issues, the head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. said, bears witness to the fact that the U.S.A. believes it has the right to oppose the will of an overwhelming majority of states which are tyring to break out of the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race. For example, 125 countries came out in favor of prohibiting the development of new types of mass annihilation weapons, while the U.S.A. alone voted against.

The international community thus came out against the development of new monstrous mass annihilation systems, whereas the United States showed its unwillingness to reckon with the realities of the nuclear age.

During the briefing the question was asked about the attitude at the United Nations to the proposal on declaring August 6 the day of international joint action for the elimination of nuclear weapons. This idea was mentioned in the joint statement on the results of Konstantin Chernenko's meeting with Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan.

Such an idea was set forth by the minister of foreign affairs of Japan in 1978 at the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, Vladimir Lomeyko said. The Soviet Union supports the intention of the world public to proclaim August 6, when a U.S. atomic bomb was brought down on Hiroshima for the first time in the history of mankind, the day of international joint action for the elimination of nuclear weapons. This would come as a major contribution to the cause of the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, for complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. ABSTENTION IN UN SPACE ARMS VOTE

PM191226 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Prozhogin "Commentator's Column": "'In Favor' -- 150 States"]

[Text] At the 39th UN General Assembly session a resolution was adopted calling for space to be excluded from the arms race. Thus, the support of the international community crowned the initiative of the Soviet Union, which proposed at the beginning of the current General Assembly session the introduction of the important and urgent issue of "On Using Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes and for the Good of Mankind" onto its agenda.

It is difficult to overestimate the overall importance or to single out any most important clauses in this document. The resolution part of this document opens with a reminder of all states' obligation to refrain in their space activity from the threat or use of force. In adopting a resolution, the international community essentially approved what the Soviet Union has long been advocating with its characteristic consistency, in the profound conviction that the conquest of space must be purely peaceful and must help the further progress of mankind -- not threaten it with extinction.

At the same time, the international community effectively condemned the militarist U.S. course of striving to shift the arms race into space, as expressed in the program for preparing and waging "star wars" announced by Washington.

The results of the voting at the UN General Assembly session are significant in this regard. Delegation of 150 member-states of the most representative international organization voted to adopt the resolution. Only one delegation from among those taking part in the voting abstained. This was the U.S. delegation, which again set itself in opposition to virtually all world states. Washington proved to be in virtually complete isolation.

The question of excluding space from the arms race is becoming an increasingly burning problem. As for the important General Assembly resolution just adopted on the nonmilitarization of space, it is clear that this UN decision meets the aspirations of the peoples of the whole world and reflects the general interest of all minkind dictated by reason. The peoples' hopes must be justified.

Supported by the international community, the Soviet Union will continue to persistently seek to ensure that space remains peaceful and that its conquest serves the interests of mankind.

TASS REPORTS UN STATE TERRORISM RESOLUTION

LD182141 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 18 Dec 84

["United Nations General Assembly Condemns State Terrorism Resolution" -- TASS headline; capitalized words printed with double spacing in original]

[Text] New York December 18 TASS -- On the Soviet Union's initiative the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly has discussed the question "Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-Political System in Other Sovereign States". On December 17, the General Assembly approved by the overwhelming majority of votes, the draft resolution tabled by the USSR delegation which had taken into account the considerations of a wide range of non-aligned countries. As many as 117 states voted for the resolution. No one voted against, while 30 delegations abstained (the United States and its closest allies in NATO, Israel and Chile, among the abstainers) follows the text of the resolution adopted [sentence as received]:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, REAFFIRMING the obligation of all states to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against sovereignty, the territorial inviolability and polical independence of any state, as well as the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion and constraint of any kind whatsoever,

EXPRESSING its -- PROFOUND CONCERN that state terrorism has lately been practised ever more frequently in relations between states and that military and other actions are being taken against the sovereignty and political independence of states and the self-determination of peoples,

NOTING that all this seriously endangers the independent existence of states and the possibility of ensuring peaceful relations and mutual trust between them and leads to a sharp exacerbation of tension and a growing threat of war,

REAFFIRMING the inalienable right of all peoples freely to determine their own destiny and the course of their development,

CONVINCED that the interests of maintaining peace require that relations between states regardless of ideologies should be based on strict observance of the Charter of the United Nations as well as generally recognized principles and norms of international relations, inter alia, renunciation of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of states, the permanent sovereignty of states and peoples over their natural resources, the self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist regimes,

CATEGORICALLY REJECTING all concepts, doctrines or ideologies intended to justify actions of states, aimed at undermining the socio-political systems of other states,

1. RESOLUTELY CONDEMNS policies and practices of terrorism in relations between states as a method of dealing with other states and peoples,

2. DEMANDS that all states take no actions aimed at military intervention and occupation, forcible change in or undermining of the socio-political systems of states, the destabilization and overthrow of their governments and, in particular, initiate no military action to that end under any pretext whatsoever and cease forthwith any such action already in progress,

3. URGES all states to respect and strictly observe, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the sovereignty and political independence of states, the right of peoples to self-determination as well as their right freely without outside interference and intervention to choose their socio-political system, and to pursue their political, economic, social and cultural development.

COMMENTARY VIEWS UN STATE TERRORISM RESOLUTION

LD182157 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 18 Dec 84

["Document of Exceptional Importance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes: The 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly has adopted a document of exceptional importance, the resolution on the "inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the socio-political systems in other sovereign states" which was sponsored by the Soviet Union.

Expressing the will of the United Nations, the General Assembly has thus raised its loud and authoritative voice in favour of strict compliance with international law and against the policy and practices of state terrorism as an intolerable violation of international norms of conduct, leading to the destruction of the very possibility of ensuring peaceful relations and mutual trust among states, to a sharp exacerbation of tension and to a growing threat of war.

The raising of the issue of condemning state terrorism has long been necessary, prompted by the fact that the Washington administration, which is out to be stronger than anybody else to decide peoples' destinies and to dictate its will to all and everywhere, without stopping short of using weapons and launching direct interventions, has been having increasingly frequent recourse to inadmissible actions to forcibly change or undermine the social system in the sovereign states whose policies it does not like, to destabilize them and to topple their lawful government.

A graphic example of such international banditry perpetrated by the United States is Central America. Flagrantly flouting basic international standards of conduct and morals, the U.S. Administration has challenged the whole world by committing a gangster-style act of terrorism against sovereign Grenada and occupying that sovereign country. An undeclared war has been unleashed against Nicaragua, into which forays are being made by gangs of mercenaries and terrorists who have been armed and equipped by the C.I.A. Washington is going to all lengths to keep in power in El Salvador the regime of its placemen who are staging bloody crimes against their own people. The White House continues making undisguised threats also against socialist Cuba.

The extremely dangerous and criminal nature of the policy of state terrorism conducted by the Washington administration, which is encouraging Israeli aggressors in every way, is distinctly manifest in the Middle East where whole generations of people have grown up knowing only war, death and destruction, in the south of Africa, in South East Asia and other parts of the world.

Strongly condemning terrorism in interstate relations, the United Nations has thus made a tangible contribution to creating political guarantees of peace, strengthening the security of individual states and consolidating international security as a whole. The adopted resolution is called upon to facilitate in many ways the prevention of international conflicts, their elimination and the strengthening of the moral-political barriers in the way of aggression and war.

Such is the deep conviction of the international community which has categorically rejected all concepts, doctrines or ideologies intended to justify actions of states aimed at undermining the socio-political systems of other states. It has reaffirmed the inalienable right of peoples to determine their own form of government and choose economic, political and social systems without outside interference, subversion, coersion and pressure in any form whatsoever.

The right of every people, every country to peaceful development in conditions of independence is sacred and should be respected everywhere. It is legality rather than arbitrariness that should prevail in the world.

TROYANOVSKIY VIEWS 39TH UN SESSION RESULTS

LD190051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The work of the 39th UN General Assembly session is drawing to a close in New York. In an interview with our correspondent, Oleg Aleksandrovich Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, said:

We think that the results of the 39th UN General Assembly session can unquestionably be regarded as positive from the point of view of the interests of peace and the strengthening of international security. The resolution on preventing the militarization of space, which was adopted by the General Assembly, reflects all the main elements of the Soviet proposal. It was passed by 150 votes. Only the United States did not support this decision by the session. Of course, this tells us a lot. Our second main proposal, the condemnation of the policy and practice of state-sponsored terrorism in relations between states and condemnation of attempts to undermine the sociopolitical system in other states, was also adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes. Only a small number of Western countries refused to support this decision.

One may of course ask what these General Assembly decisions lead to. It is no doubt difficult to expect that as a result of the adoption of these decisions, the United States, for example, will change its course. However, when 150 states are in favor and only one country is not, the representatives of that country, of course, feel fairly uncomfortable at the session. That country itself feels fairly uncomfortable in the world.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the Soviet delegation at the session, which, as you well know, was led by Comrade Gromyko, acted in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and progressive developing countries. The most recent speeches and statements by Comrade Chernenko, which met with a wide-ranging response at the General Assembly, were a good compass for us. Now, clearly, one must prepare for the next session.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SCORES WEST'S 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR'

PM191001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor Major General M. Monin: "Gamble on Acts of Provocation and Slander"]

[Text] The psychological warfare against the socialist countries and progressive forces in general stoked by the United States and the other NATO powers has now been promoted to the rank of their official policy. Its tone is set by the leaders of the capitalist world. Directing the spearhead of psychological warfare against the socialist community states, "imperialist politicians," Comrade K.U. Chernenko points out, "are trying by every means to limit the socialist countries' international clout. They are trying to weaken their cohesion and shake the foundations of the socialist system where they think they can achieve success."

For the imperialists of the United States and other NATO countries, psychological warfare not only serves as a means to shamelessly slander the socialist states, but also to attempt to flagrantly interfere in their internal affairs. Attention is drawn by the direct link between the dissemination of imperialism's psychological terror against the European socialist states and the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles targeted against the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies on the territory of a number of West European countries. Waves of imperialist propaganda, insinuations and intimidation, are descending one after the other on the socialist community countries.

This summer, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee held its latest provocative "hearings" on "violations of human rights" in the European socialist countries. Unashamed of their own perfidy and hypocrisy, the senators urged the administration to "activate" and "make more purposeful" the broadcasts to the socialist countries by the VOA and the CIA-maintained Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Western propaganda does not tire of thrusting onto the socialist countries the hackneyed thesis of their allegedly oppressed position with regard to the USSR. It was none other than the U.S. President, speaking in Normandy on the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front, who was not embarrassed to show himself as champion of the fate of the East European peoples who, he grieved, "have been lost" to the "free world." "The bitterness of this loss," the President said, "hovers over the streets of Warsaw, Prague, and East Berlin to this day." Deliberately distorting the historical truth, he allowed himself to take an offensive tone in discussing the Soviet troops who liberated the East European countries and who, he said, were "uninvited, unwanted, and implacable...." Washington would very much like the European peoples to forget who brought them freedom and salvation from the fascist yoke and enabled them to choose their own path of state development. They are resorting to the dirtiest means for this.

The world's people know that the main organizers and patrons of international terrorism are the United States and its closets allies: Israel, the Republic of South Africa, Pakistan, South Korea, and others. The piratical U.S. actions against small, defenseless Grenada and against Lebanon and Nicaragua; the U.S. encouragement of the Israeli terror against the Arab peoples in the Near East and the Republic of South Africa's terror in southern Africa; and the undeclared war of the United States, Pakistan, and other reactionary forces against the DRA are the most graphic examples of international terrorism.

Within the framework of the propaganda attacks against the socialist countries, the subversive campaign against the Polish People's Republic mounted on a coordinated basis by the NATO countries is not abating to this day.

The enemies of People's Poland are entirely reluctant to come to terms with the failure of their plans to eliminate socialism in that country, to prevent the stabilization of public life, and to undermine the strength and authority of the Polish Communist Party.

The statements by figures from bourgeois states and foreign policy propaganda organs calling for the revision of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements have become one method of exerting psychological pressure on the socialist community countries. U.S. Vice President G. Bush and Secretary of State G. Shultz have not resisted the temptation to express themselves on this issue.

The transatlantic idea of the "unfairness" of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements has found a particularly large number of devotees in West Germany. These include not only members of the revanchist Landsmannschaften but also several representatives of the present FRG Government. Since it came to power and the U.S. Pershing II missiles appeared on West German soil with the FRG authorities' consent, revanchist motifs on the Rhine have begun to be heard increasingly loudly and persistently.

Bonn's psychological attacks are spearheaded against the GDR. Attempts are being made by various means, including statements by FRG leaders, to persuade the Germans inhabiting the socialist state that there is no basis in international law for the relations between the two German states, "the German question remains open," there will be no peace in Europe without the abolition of "Germany's division," the FRG Government has the right to speak on behalf of "all Germany," and so forth. All this represents a direct encroachment not only on the GDR's sovereign rights but also on peace and security in Europe.

The provocateurs have not forgotten Czechoslovakia, which is being subjected to attacks not only from the bourgeois mass information organs but also from the leaders of the "Sudeten Germans' Landsmannschaften." Sensing the authorities' support, the revanchists are threatening the CSSR's territorial integrity with unrivaled shamelessness. This is borne out by their statement that "legally Sudetenland is as much German territory as Bavaria."

Anti-Bulgarian propaganda machination has acquired broad scope, especially in the United States and Italy. With the participation of the Italian secret services, the CIA is trying to discredit People's Bulgaria, using the so-called "Antonov affair" concocted on instructions from the U.S. espionage department.

Numerous recent facts persuade us again and again that the imperialist reaction is seeking to lend its psychological warfare a keen antisocialist thrust. The methods and means of psychological warfare are being used increasingly extensively with a view to penetrating deep into the socialist world to shake its unity and weaken its potential in the struggle against imperialist plans for preparing and unleashing a world nuclear missile war. The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference noted that, "the monopoly bourgeoisie's ideological activeness has increased sharply in recent years. The enemy has created an enormous propaganda machine for ideological confrontation and is using subtle technical means."

In the face of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism heightened vigilance is essential. It is essential to thwart the perfidious actions of the ideological stooges of the bourgeoisie against the socialist community countries and against peace and the security of all peoples.

ATHENS INTERNATIONAL ANTIWAR MEETING CONCLUDES

PM191219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Subject": "For a Nuclear-Free Europe"]

[Text] Athens -- The international conference of national antiwar movements "For a Nuclear-Free Europe" has concluded its work in the Greek capital.

Representatives of more than 60 antiwar movements of countries in West and East Europe, the United States, and Canada spent 3 days conducting a businesslike and fruitful exchange of opinions in order to find out what unites peace champions and to prepare a basis for future joint actions.

It is the general opinion that the Athens forum is significant, above all, because its participants, representing all detachments of the present-day antiwar movement, unanimously named their chief task as halting the deployment of new nuclear means in Europe and securing the liquidation of those already deployed.

"Our meeting in Athens," A. Argyriadis, chairman of the Greek Movement for National Independence, International Peace, and Disarmament said, "shows that, despite all the differences in the approaches of particular groups and organizations of the antiwar movement to complex problems of the modern world, they are unanimous that questions of freezing nuclear arsenals, preventing the militarization of space, renouncing first use of nuclear weapons, not using military force against each other, and creating nuclear-free zone have become the most urgent demands of the times..."

Delivering the reports at the final plenary session, the chairmen of the three working groups in which the debate had been conducted unanimously advocated the need for a continued dialogue. Concerning the question of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, the conference participants emphasized that the chief obstacle in the way of this idea's further progress is the negative stance of the NATO nuclear powers, and primarily the United States. In this connection the representatives of West European antiwar movements confirmed their determination to step up their demands on the governments of those countries and to support the Scandinavian women's initiative "Treaty Now!" on accelerating the creation of nuclear-free zones in north Europe.

The conference leveled sharp criticism at the U.S. Administration in connection with the fact that it refuses to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and is opening a new channel of the arms race in space.

The results of the conference indicate that peace champions in both Europe and America intend to step up their antiwar actions. They displayed readiness to participate in mass actions devoted to the 40th anniversary of the European peoples' victory over fascism, came out in support of mounting a broad campaign of the initiative of the leaders of six states on four continents [as published], and welcomed the proposals of the outstanding American scientists and public figures who have made it their aim to secure the conclusion of a treaty on a total ban of nuclear tests by the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

WASHINGTON POST REPORT ON 'SPY SATELLITE' CITED

LD200039 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 19 TASS -- The Pentagon is planning to use the scheduled launching of an American shuttle spaceship in January next year, for putting into a near-earth orbit a superheavy spy satellite worth 300 million dollars.

As the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reported today, the new satellite designed for intercepting radio signals and relaying them to the United States, will be in a stationary orbit over the Soviet Union's territory and complement the existing system of American electronic intelligence satellites.

A whole new generation of spy satellites, the newspaper notes, has been developed by the Pentagon in advance with due regard for the weightlifting capacity of the spaceship of multiple use.

The putting into orbit of an electronic intelligence satellite will be an element of the classified programme of the next flight of the "shuttle", which has been totally placed at the Pentagon's disposal.

Andrianov Commentary

LD200227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov; commentary by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] In a telegram from Washington, AFP gives a detailed account of information published by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper. Referring to reliable sources, this influential organ of the American press reports on certain tasks which the crew of the Discovery multi-purpose space ship have to fulfill. It is planned to launch the Discovery on 23 January 1985 from Cape Canaveral. The telegram particularly stresses that the entire program of this ship is surrounded by a veil of strictest secrecy. I will ask my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov, to give his opinion on this matter:

[Andrianov] In the United States is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, whose abbreviation is NASA. It was originally set up to prepare and implement all U.S. space flights. However, for some time now, particularly since NASA instituted its flight program for multi-purpose space ships of the shuttle type, it has become more and more evident that NASA's current program bears little resemblance to its original purpose. Instead, the growing role of the American military in U.S. space matters has begun to come to the fore, and quite distinctly at that.

The course of the Washington administration for the practical implementation of its star wars program, the essence of which amounts to spreading the arms race to space, has clearly revealed itself in this. This should also be attributed in full measure to the flight planned for 23 January. One has the strong impression that the Pentagon's hand is behind this flight. A month before the launch of Discovery representatives of the American Defence Department advised the news media that it would not be allowed to publicize the flight. It is easy to understand why. The Discovery spaceship will pursue particular military aims for the first time. This is evident by the fact, which has become public knowledge, that military cargo will be on board the ship, and according to American UPI Agency sources, will consist of a secret military satellite.

What sort of tasks has the Pentagon thought of resolving with Discovery's aid? The organizers want to conceal American plans for transferring the arms race to space from the public. Meanwhile, the information published in connection with this by THE WASHINGTON POST reveals that the secret military satellite that will be put aboard the Discovery will be put into permanent orbit over the western Soviet Union to gather intelligence data. In short, the Pentagon is preparing the latest spy satellite.

It must be presumed that it is in this very connection that a representative of the Pentagon, a U.S. Air Force major Gary Payton, has been included in the crew of the Discovery. He has undergone special training on working with military installations in orbit. Based on the evidence, the U.S. Defence Department is viewing the forthcoming flight as an important step in implementing Washington's program for the militarization of space.

It was no accident that the American generals warned the press that any leaks about the flight would be considered harmful to national security.

Thus it is clear that the American military is working increasingly persistently at moving out into space. According to data in the Washington press, for example, out of 311 planned flights of ships in the space shuttle program, over one third are officially reserved for the Pentagon. It is currently building a special launch complex for shuttle-type ships at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, which is expected to begin operating in March 1985.

Therefore, in the American news reports that have appeared, questions are being asked about the creation of a military space ship, the (Tav), which means a beyond-the-atmosphere ship capable of inflicting strategic and tactical strikes, conducting reconnaissance, controlling combat, and fulfilling other military tasks. In a word, Washington is ignoring world public opinion, which decisively opposes the militarization of space.

WEINBERGER SUCCESS IN DEFENSE APPROPRIATION NOTED

LD191846 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] San Francisco December 19 TASS -- The United States Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who relies on President Reagan's support, emerged the victor in the struggle against supporters of reduced arms allocations, it was reported by the NBC television company in a news cast.

The secretary of defense agreed somewhat to reduce the Pentagon-proposed increased in military allocations for the next fiscal year but all the main programmes of creating weapon systems, such as the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, B-1 strategic bombers, and submarines with Trident nuclear missiles, have been left untouched.

NBC noted that in real terms the Pentagon retains the right and possibility to operate with the framework of a budget that will not force it to resort to austerity measures, NBC said.

The "ceiling" of defense spending for the next fiscal year is a record one - almost 314 billion dollars, this exceeding this year's allocations by 6.4 per cent without taking into account the rates of inflation.

More than that, these allocations are for the Pentagon and do not include the spending on the arms race that will be made under other budget headings.

Olin Commentary

LD200229 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] President Reagan has ordered that insignificant cuts be made in the military spending as a measure to reduce the budget deficit. Viktor Olin has this comment:

The only person who openly expressed his satisfaction with the President's decision was the victor himself, that is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. As he put it, the extremely satisfactory result will enable us to continue the path that we have to stay on.

The reasons for this satisfaction aren't difficult to see. The chief of the Pentagon has managed to emerge a victor from his battle with economic advisers and Congress representatives. They urged the military to contribute to the efforts aimed at dealing with the huge budget deficit. As it turns out, Weinberger will have to sacrifice in the next 3 years only $28 billion instead of 58 that the financial bodies hoped to get from him.

In reality the sum will be even smaller because a considerable part of it will be made up for by cuts in the earnings of federal employees, but not by cuts in any of the military programs.

The money allocated for the production of MX missiles, B-1 bombers, or star wars weapons will be left intact. The high rate of growth of allocations for military purposes will be preserved, with these allocations totaling $2.6 trillion. The main blow, however, will be dealt to various social programs, including all kinds of welfare benefits to the aged, the sick, and the poor. In the next 3 years these benefits will be slashed by $169 billion.

The President's refusal to observe the rules of propriety and balance out cuts in social programs with deductions from the military budget has aroused scathing criticism. Even some administration officials assess the President's decision as a purely cosmetic measure.

Democratic congressmen react even more sharply. Congressman Thomas Downey, a Democrat, called the announced cut in the military spending a meaningless gesture. It's absurd, it's laughable, there's a lot more to save there, and everybody realizes it's got to be done, he said. Congressman Joseph Addabbo accused the administration of using improper methods; they pump the defense budget with fat, he said, we make cuts, and they take credit for them.

The administration's approach to the problem of deficit undoubtedly goes beyond the framework of the budget policy and illustrates well what the administration's priorities are.

As the President's latest decision reveals, he cares immeasurably more for his military programs than for the needy. The half measures that he has offered cannot bring about a radical reduction in the budget deficit and consequently remove one of the basic reasons for the approaching economic slump which is going to hit hardest on the poor, the sick, and the aged, and the unemployed.

Another important factor shouldn't be overlooked, by refraining from considerable slashes in the military budget the administration deprives itself of the favorable and convincing opportunity to back up with deeds its pronouncements of peaceful intentions and a readiness to work for reducing and limiting arms.

UPI REPORT ON NEW U.S. FIGHTER-BOMBER CITED

LD200034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] As is evident from a UPI dispatch, the U.S. Air Force is carrying out flight testing of its latest fighter-bomber, the X-29. The agency calls this aircraft, built by the Grumman Corporation, one of the Pentagon's biggest contractors, the latest achievement of U.S. military aircraft construction, stuffed full of various electronic systems. The wings of this aircraft, being tested by (Newell), a former U.S. Navy pilot who in his time was a pirate of the air over Korea and Vietnam, are not swept back, as is usual, but forwards. According to the agency, this gives it extra ease of control in flight but also greatly reduces its gliding capability should the engine stop. The creation of this new fighter-bomber, which is capable of carrying nuclear weapons, will cost U.S. taxpayers a vast sum and shows that the Washington administration, despite the aspiration of its people, is continuing to rev up a fresh spiral of the arms race.

MESYATS LAUDS U.S.-USSR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LD191813 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- The USSR and the USA decided to resume the work of the joint Soviet-U.S. Commission for Cooperation in Agirculture. This undoubtedly is a step forward in improving relations in the field which is very important to the economies of the two countries, TASS has been told by Soviet Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats upon his return from a visit to the United States.

Cooperation between the USSR and the USA in agriculture has always been useful and mutually beneficial, Valentin Mesyats noted. The United States has developed many new strains and hybrids of farm crops on the basis of the rich gene pool of the Soviet Union. For instance, high-yield sunflower hybrids in the United States have been obtained thanks to the involvement of Soviet sunflower strains with a high oil content in the selection process.

Major achievements of Soviet scientists in soil studies, biological control of pests and other problems are well known in the United States. The USSR appreciates the achievements of the USA in livestock breeding and feeding, mechanisation of agriculture and produce processing and storage.

Many major U.S. companies, such as "FMC", "Uniroyal", "Rohm and Haas", "Stauffer" and "Monsanto", have more than once stated their interests in broader contacts with Soviet organizations. As for contacts at the governmental level, cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been deadlocked since January 1980 following the U.S. Administration's unilateral decision. Agreement has now been reached to hold in Moscow in May-June 1985 a regular session of the Soviet-U.S. joint commission to review every aspect of cooperation that is of interest to both sides.

Scientists in many countries, Valentin Mesyats stressed, are now seeking to resolve such urgent problems as enhancement of photosynthesis in plants, biological fixation of nitrogen, an increase in protein content in plants, comprehensive control of pests and disease in farm crops, and a rise in livestock productivity.

The USSR and the USA are already possessing colossal scientific and technical potentials in agriculture and they will enable them to launch on a mutually beneficial basis major projects and to tackle any practical problems. The results of this cooperation could be made available to many countries to help them develop their agriculture.

SAN FRANCISCO-MOSCOW ANTIWAR TV LINKUP REPORTED

PM191051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[N. Kurdyumov report: "Moscow-San Francisco Television Bridge"]

[Text] It was early morning in Moscow but still the evening of the previous day on the U.S. Pacific coast, when the annual meeting of the Soviet and American public of two cities organized by the Internews company and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting began last Friday. However, neither the time difference nor the vast distances prevented its participants -- doctors, scientists, students -- from expressing mutual good will and an ardent desire to preserve world peace.

"Good evening, San Francisco!" -- the Soviet audience at the capital's television center simultaneously greeted the Americans. "Good morning, Moscow!" -- the communications satellites brought the response in Russian from the distant American city. The whole television meeting pegged to a portentous event -- the presentation of the award "World Without Wars," which a special international jury conferred in 1984 on the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" in recognition of its considerable services to mankind -- proceeded on this note of mutual respect.

Those present warmly greeted the speeches by the participants in the television dialogue, who spoke about the noble activity of the physicians' movement, which today unites 105,000 doctors in many countries, and the appeal by the movement's cochairmen -- Soviet Academician Ye. I. Chazov and American Professor B. Lown -- who called for vigorous actions to prevent a nuclear tragedy.

"We doctors," Ye. I. Chazov pointed out in his speech, "cannot forget the danger threatening life on earth. In speaking about the need to end the arms race, ban nuclear weapon tests, and prevent the militarization of space, we are speaking about out future, the future of our children and grandchildren."

The Moscow-San Francisco dialogue devoted to a burning issue of the present time was an undoubted success for the organizers and presenters of the television broadcast. It will be greeted with interest by a wide audience when millions of television viewers in the two countries see a recording of this meeting in the near future, and it will serve to draw the peoples closer together and to strengthen mutual trust.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN URGE CONTACTS WITH SRV, PRK

LD200430 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 19 TASS -- The Reagan administration should take a constructive attitude towards Socialist Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea and initiate the process of establishing contacts with them. This was stated at a press conference on Tuesday by U.S. Congressmen G.V. Montgomery (Democratic, Mississippi), David Bonior (Democrat, Michigan), Don Sundquist (Republican, Tennessee) and Robert Stump (Republican, Arizona), who had returned from a tour of Southeast Asia, including Vietnam and Kampuchea.

We should have a dialogue with each other, Montgomery said. According to him, the best way to resolve mutual problems is to have representatives of the governments of the states concerned meet each other. The establishment of contacts, he added, will contribute to better understanding.

The law-makers said that to improve the atmosphere in Southeast Asia, the Reagan administration should study ways to establish with Vietnam and Kampuchea exchanges in science, culture and sport. In particular, they stressed, special importance should be attached to joint studies of the consequences of the use of highly toxic Agent Orange defoliant by the United States in the region.

PRAVDA VIEWS RISE OF U.S. HERITAGE FOUNDATION

PM191211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Gan article: "The Beer King's Monster. The 'Fountainhead' of American Reaction"]

[Excerpts] It was a memorable feast. Just like the occasion itself. Ruling Washington was celebrating the 10th anniversary of its "Fountainhead of Conservative Thought," officially styled "The Heritage Foundation." Toast followed upon toast, each one more splendid than the other; streams of strong drinks flowed, stimulating merriment and appetites. The organization's "midwives" -- that is to say its inspirers and donors -- stood aside in a select and highly honored group. So many emotional speeches were made that the honorable gentlemen could barely keep themselves from standing up and singing the emotive and star-spangled "... America the Beautiful!..."

"There were times when Washington's conservatives used to joke that they could hold their conference in a telephone booth," the Heritage Foundation's President Edwin Fulner [as published] stated in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES. "But look at us now!", he said, sweepingly indicating his elegant office in a no less elegant building that cost the round sum of $9.5 million.

It is true that in a matter of just 10 years the Heritage Foundation has covered a mind-boggling distance which others could not cover in even 100 years. In terms of influence and prestige, as the press claims, it confidently competes with such established "think-tanks" as the Brookings Institute and the American Business Institute.

It is hard to name a single sphere of domestic or foreign policy in which the organization's research is not involved. The stances propagandized by the foundation sound like music to the ears of its patrons, nurturing their nostalgic dreams of dismantling the social and legal gains by the broad public and establishing the "American age."

The 1980 presidential election suddenly expanded the scope of the Heritage Foundation's would-be scientific activity. "No one has paid so much attention to us before," Foundation spokesman H. Newton boasted after the Republican administration gratefully received its 20-volume "Plan for Conservative Government."

He had good reason for boasting. The Heritage Foundation's opinions, considered to be extreme right-wing even 5-6 years ago, provided the basis for the administration's political program. Their imprint can be traced in almost every single action by Washington -- from the sharp and cruelly inhuman cuts in social programs for aid to deprived Americans to the granting of a free hand to the CIA and the FBI, from attacks on the United Nations and UNESCO to interference in Central America. Not to mention the major problems of our time, curbing the nuclear arms race and normalizing East-West relations, the Heritage Foundation has "substantiated" such recommendations as the total rejection of SALT II, the stepped up implementation of a program of unprecedented militarism, the launch of a new anticommunist "crusade," and the restrictions on trade with socialist countries.

The odious "star wars" program is also to a significant extent a creation of the foundation, which elaborated the "High Frontier" project envisaging the development of a space-based shield against retaliatory strikes.

Not even a week had passed after the recent presidential election results were declared than the White House received the latest Heritage Foundation report containing recommendations for the second term of the presidency.

On the basis of uncontrollable hatred of everything progressive and of the world of socialism, the report's authors demand the use of "semimilitary means to weaken the governments of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Libya, and other unfriendly (!) countries." The United States, they insist, must also "launch or step up secret operations against Laos, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Iran." Wholeheartedly supporting the unprecedented buildup of U.S. military might, the foundation entreats: more, more, more.... And so it goes on, in the very same spirit of irrepressible great-power chauvinism.

The entire record of the Heritage Foundation's activity is evidence of the climate being created in America by the imperialist circles together with the military-industrial complex. It is, nevertheless, obvious that history is not on their side. And, of course, that the fundamental interests of the American people are radically different from the "heritage" that the Heritage Foundation is trying to force on the country in its pursuit of hegemonist ambitions, reaction, and militarism.

KORNILOV RECALLS ANTI-SOVIET PLANS BY U.S.

LD200205 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 19 Dec 84

["Aggressor Unmasked" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Truth will indeed out, sooner or later! However hard the imperialist forces of the USA tried to conceal their aggressive plans against the Soviet Union, they failed. The public learned, in particular, that even before 1948 Washington had drawn up more than 10 detailed plans of attack on the USSR with the use of nuclear weapons. There were among them Plan Offtackle (Crosspiece), meant to impose on the USSR U.S. military goals, Plan Dropshot, which envisioned a massive atomic strike at Soviet cities and industrial centres, and many other similar plans and operations.

Now the list of facts confirming the aggressive nature and militarist objectives of the policy of Washington's claimants to recarving the map of the world has been complemented. THE WASHINGTON POST says, quoting from the collection of documents about U.S. international relations in 1952-1954, prepared by the U.S. Department of State, that in the early 1950's the U.S. leadership drew up another large-scale plan of "rolling back socialism."

It envisioned purposeful and vigorous political strategy which should be pursued against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in every field and by every means, including military, economic, diplomatic, covert and propaganda ones.

How was this "strategy" to be pursued in practice? It follows from THE WASHINGTON POST, and from other materials published by the U.S. press, that the architects of that strategy relied not only on the escalation of tension, threats, acts of provocation and blackmail but also on direct armed pressure.

They, as documents that have now become public knowledge show, planned to provoke anti-socialist actions "on the largest possible scale" in all the countries belonging to the "Soviet bloc," as imperialist propaganda put it. Nothing more nothing less! At the same time plans were being hatched for the reunification of a "pro-Western and remilitarised Germany."

The initiators of the aggressive anti-socialist schemes, be they Plan Offtackle, Plan Dropshot or the plan of rolling back socialism described by THE WASHINGTON POST, did not dare to go ahead with them, as facts incontrovertibly show, not because anyone in the U.S. upper crust considered them incompatible with international morality, as the U.S. capitalist press tries to make out. The Soviet people, just like the peoples of many other countries, know full well what Washington means by "morality." The occupation of the defenseless Grenada, an undeclared war against Nicaragua and the institutionalisation of terrorism as state policy are just the latest manifestations of this "morality." Those plans were not given the green light only because Washington knew: The USSR had been able to meet the challenge and built up adequate defences so that any act of provocation and any attempt at military pressure on the Soviet Union was bound to come against devastating rebuff.

The new, hitherto publicly unknown facts recounted by THE WASHINGTON POST confirm anew that the wild imperial ambitions compounded by anti-Sovietism were the mainspring of the cold war and the concomitant arms race. That was the case 30 years ago and, regrettably, the situation remains unchanged today: certain quarters in the USA, obsessed with militarist itch and nurturing the illusory hope of tipping the world military-strategic parity in their favour, call for another anti-communist "crusade." The old adage says that history is the best teacher. And history forcefully shows that banking on strength in politics is absolutely futile and dangerous. It would be a good thing if this lesson of history were at long last learned by the inheritors and kindred spirits of those who three decades ago drew up the completely futile plans of "rolling back socialism."

ARKHIPOV DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR PRC 20 DEC

LD201146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1134 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 20 Dec (TASS) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow today at the invitation of the PRC Government. He was seen off at the airport by Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials as well as Yang Shouzheng, the PRC ambassador to the USSR.

PRC INTERPOL OFFICIAL NOTES NARCOTICS SMUGGLING

OW190151 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] (Lu Wen), director of the Chinese bureau of Interpol, said that some foreigners and overseas Chinese have used China as a transit stop for smuggling narcotics into other countries. The Chinese customs officials confiscated considerable quantities of narcotics in 1983, and most of the detained smugglers were Hong Kong residents, he said.

(Lu Wen) also alleged: China's adoption of the policy of opening to the outside world has greatly enhanced the danger of international narcotics trafficking through China. This is one of the main reasons why China decided to join Interpol, he pointed out.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS USSR-JAPAN COOPERATION MEETING

PM181010 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Yu. Bandura article: "USSR-Japan: In Anticipation of Change"]

[Text] Addressing readers of an anthology of speeches and articles published recently in Tokyo, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized: "...in the nuclear age, when we all live in an interconnected and fragile world, the need for the establishment of truly good-neighborly and active ties between the USSR and Japan makes itself persistently felt. These ties are essential to the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples and to peace in Asia and throughout the world."

The Soviet leader's appeal, which, in the present complex and tense international situation, confirmed our country's invariable striving for peace and good-neighborliness with Japan, is an effective new stimulus to favorable changes in Soviet-Japanese relations. The events of the closing months of 1984 provide considerable confirmation of this conclusion.

One such confirmation is provided by the routine ninth conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees on Economic Cooperation which is about to open in Tokyo. This meeting is attracting particular attention for the special reason that the bilateral economic forum is resuming work after a protracted interruption of 5 years.

Created back in 1965, these committees played an important part in developing Soviet-Japanese economic relations. To a considerable extent their joint efforts made it possible to ensure dynamic development of trade between the two countries for almost 15 years. As a result, Japan remained in a firm second place among the Soviet Union's capitalist trading partners for a long time.

In recent years, however, the normal process of the development of Soviet-Japanese economic contacts has experienced, not through the Soviet Union's fault, the burdensome effect of the course adopted by certain Western forces aimed at rejecting the benefits of relaxed tension. Soviet-Japanese trade has probably been most noticeably influenced by the consequences of this course: The volume of commodity turnover has declined and Japan has dropped from second to fifth place among the USSR's Western partners. The pattern of long-term cooperation prospects has become blurred and lacking in clarity.

Under these conditions. the resumption of the committees' work is remarkable in itself. There should be no underestimating the fact that the approaching meeting, being held after a long interruption, provides an opportunity to revive and subsequently further develop mutually beneficial contacts. In this connection USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister V.N. Sushkov, the head of the Soviet delegation going to Tokyo, noted in a conversation:

The situation prevailing on the eve of the opening of the Tokyo meeting allows us to hope for favorable results for both sides. As is well known, a representative delegation of Japanese businessmen visited our country in spring last year. However, the visit bore relatively meager fruit: The main efforts then were aimed at exchanging information and at clarifying and specifying the sides' positions. The situation is different now. In the past few months the leaders of many prominent Japanese corporations have visited the USSR. They offered us a number of interesting suggestions for discussion. Our delegation's brief also includes plans for large-scale business cooperation.

These factors provide a good opportunity for making the talks to be held in the Japanese capital specific in content and aimed at being used as the basis for tangible progress.

I should like to emphasize the fundamental importance of the conference's timing. The Soviet Union is about to enter a new 5-year plan. This, in turn, provides an opportunity to include large-scale Soviet-Japanese cooperation plans in our targets and thereby to give these plans a reliable and stable basis in the interests of both the Soviet economy and Japanese industry; particularly since relations between the two countries have hitherto lacked an effective instrument for the development of business contacts, such as the long-term intergovernmental agreements on economic cooperation, which exist between the USSR and other Western states.

It would be premature to try to predict the concrete results that could come from the Tokyo forum. However, it is the right time, I believe, to state that the fact that committees' meetings are resuming at all is a favorable phenomenon. Such an assessment is all the more valid since the upcoming conference is not an isolated event removed from the context of present-day Soviet-Japanese relations but one of those positive facts that have been much in evidence recently on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries.

The fourth roundtable conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public held in Moscow in mid-October showed the strength of the desire of the two countries' peoples for positive changes in relations between the USSR and Japan and for the threat of war to be banished from international life. The conference participants, numbering about 500, confirmed that the development and strengthening of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan meet the long-term interests of the two countries' peoples and, at the same time, are an integral feature of the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The similarity of positions on a broad range of questions regarding the preservation of peace and the ending of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and the mutual commitment to improve USSR-Japan relations were also demonstrated at the meetings held by the delegation of Japanese political and trade union figures which visited the Soviet Union in mid-November.

Meetings have also been held in recent months between N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Y. Nakasone, Japanese prime minister, (in Delhi) and between the two countries' foreign ministers' (in New York). Japan's minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries paid an official visit to the Soviet Union. The resumption of contacts among parliamentarians, also after a long interruption, was an important event in Soviet-Japanese relations.

At the end of August a delegation of the parliamentary association for Japanese-Soviet friendship headed by I. Sakurauchi, a prominent figure in Japan's ruling party, visited the USSR. At the end of October a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, the most significant in 20 years, headed by D.A. Kunayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, visited Japan.

During the talks and meetings held in Japan, the Soviet delegation repeatedly stressed that the differences in the two countries' positions on various questions do not rule out the possibility of cooperation between them in the struggle for lasting peace, including peace in Asia and the Pacific

Noting that the present state of Soviet-Japanese relations cannot satisfy the need for the kind of exchange that should be taking place in all areas of ties between neighboring states, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed the Soviet side's readiness to make a specific contribution to the matter of rectifying the present situation.

This readiness is confirmed by the many Soviet initiatives aimed at moving relations between the two countries into a phase of progressive development. Thse initiatives include a proposal for a good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Japan: This would enable an important step to be taken toward strengthening mutual trust and creating a favorable atmosphere for the continuation of talks on a peace treaty. They also include an invitation to a joint formulation of confidence-building measures in the Far East (involving other interested countries or bilaterally) and an exchange of opinions, as proposed by the Soviet side, on the conclusion of an agreement that would enshrine the USSR's commitment not to use nuclear weapons against Japan while the Japanese side pledged itself to strictly and consistently observe its non-nuclear status and its three proclaimed "non-nuclear principles."

The events of recent months are undoubtedly having a positive effect on the general climate of Soviet-Japanese relations. They are perceived by the Japanese public as signs that a change toward a better future is possible for the two countries' peoples. This was stated with the utmost clarity by the representatives of Japan's leading mass information organizations at the meetings of Soviet and Japanese journalists that recently ended in Moscow.

Will it be possible, however, to give specific substance to the hopes for favorable changes in Soviet-Japanese relations? I would like to believe so, but belief alone is clearly not enough. What we need are practical steps in the right direction and real action. The Soviet side's determination to take such steps and actions is in evidence. As for Tokyo, the immediate future will show what its position is.

U.S. UNHAPPY WITH JAPAN BILATERAL TRADE SURPLUS

LD182305 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 18 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige demanded from Tokyo urgent measures to liquidate a huge disbalance in the Japanese-U.S. trade. The KYODO TSUSHIN News Agency reports that at meetings in Washington with the Japanese ambassador to the United States they declared that the U.S. Administration is getting ever more displeased over a shift increase of Japan's surplus in bilateral trade which will be in excess of 30,000 million dollars this year.

It follows from pronouncements of representatives of the U.S. Administration that they regard as clearly insufficient the measures for liberalisation of the Japanese market taken in Tokyo under Washington's pressure and are now planning countermeasures against the United States' Far Eastern rival. According to the local press, the influence of the supporters of a tough course with regard to Japan is growing in the United States. They demand that Japan should considerably increase the import of U.S. industrial products. U.S. Undersecretary for International Trade Lionel OLmer who recently visited Japan told members of the Japanese Government that in the next three years Japan should double the purchases of U.S. goods while cutting its exports considerably. He stressed that in any case Washington will no longer tolerate the increase of exports by Japanese corporations.

Shultz and Baldrige demanded that the Japanese ambassador should inform the Japanese Government of the concern of the U.S. side over a tense state of bilateral commercial and economic relations. They made it plain that this topic will be one of the central ones at the talks between President Reagan and Nakasone to be held in Los Angeles early next year.

JAPANESE DEPUTY ON CHEMICAL WARFARE EXERCISES

LD181142 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 18 TASS -- The United States and Japan in an atmosphere of utter secrecy hold joint military exercises to test methods for the conduct of chemical warfare, Hisashi Miura, a deputy of parliament from the Communist Party, has said in the Japanese parliament.

In September this year, he said, U.S. and Japanese servicemen for two weeks practiced methods for the conduct of combat operations in chemical contamination conditions near the city of Sendi (Miyagi Prefecture) in Japan's north. Toxic agents were used during the exercises.

The holding of such exercises, Miura emphasized, are indicative of what dangerous consequences an expansion of the Japanese-U.S. military cooperation may lead to.

TASS REPORTS 'F-4 PHANTOM' EXERCISES IN JAPAN

LD200831 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo December 20 TASS -- Large-scale exercises of Japanese "F-4 Phantom" jet fighters are taking place on Iwo Jima Island in the Pacific Ocean, 1,200 km south of Tokyo. This has been announced by Japan's National Defence Agency. The "Phantom" planes are testing such combat actions which are usually performed by planes based on aircraft carriers.

The National Defence Agency started the construction of a big strategic naval and air complex on the remote Japanese island. Its main purpose, according to the press, will be to ensure joint U.S.-JAPANESE military action military actions on international sea lanes in the Pacific Ocean. The patch of land, which was the arena of one of the bloodiest battles between Japan and the United States during World War Two, is becoming a major link in the chain of the Pacific-Ocean bases of the armed forces of the two countries which, forty years after the war, are now brought together by military alliance.

USSR-DPRK RAILWAY COOPERATION TO INCREASE

SK181256 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Talk by (Ivan Biryukov), (?chief of international tourist transfers administration of the USSR Ministry of Railways) -- recorded; (Biryukov) speaking in Russian, fading into Korean translation]

[Text] Dear Korean friends, how are you?

The Soviet Union railway employees have traditional friendly relations with the DPRK railway employees. I point out with pleasure that our cooperation has been incessantly developed and strengthened.

The amount of freight transport between the Soviet Union and the DPRK has increased with each passing year. The total amount of freight transport will be calculated next year, but I can say now that the volume of freight transport has reached nearly 3 million tons in the first 9 months of this year.

The amount of the DPRK freight passing through Soviet railways is also increasing. At the same time, our Korean friends are also passing Soviet freight through the Najin port.

We have a variety of links in many fields of railway transport. We have relations in introducing new technology into the field of railway transport and in perfecting technological [word indistinct]. These links are realized on the basis of (?reciprocity) and within the framework of railway cooperation among the socialist countries.

The Soviet railway employees share their rich experience with their Korean comrades. To give an example, we expect engineers of the DPRK Ministry of Railways to come to the Soviet Union by the end of the year. They will grasp experience accumulated by the Soviet Union in operating [words indistinct] switches in (?transformer) and in repairing them.

This close cooperation between the Soviet Union railway employees and Korea greatly contributes to developing Soviet-Korean economic relations and helps to promote transportation development and achieve the implementation of the important tasks assigned to the national economies of our two countries.

S. KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER TO RETURN HOME

SK200430 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, a leader of the South Korean opposition forces, expressed his intention to return home [words indistinct] despite the fact that the authorities have threatened him with reimprisonment.

He has been in exile in the United States since the end of 1981.

Kim Tae-chung said that he would return to South Korea and make efforts to improve the political system. He opposed the dictatorial regime and demanded that democracy be restored in South Korea.

INDIA DECRIES U.S. STUDY PRECEDING GANDHI MURDER

LD192213 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 19 TASS -- The scandalous fact that the U.S. Department of State prepared a special report analysing possible developments in India in case of a "sudden" death of its leader has caused wrathful indignation of the Indian press, public, statesmen and politicians.

The report's authors have been sharply criticised by India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Why should the State Department need to draw up such a document when Indira Gandhi was safe and sound, he posed this question addressing meetings during the canvassing in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The prime minister noted that it was significant that the report was issued eight weeks before Indira Gandhi's assassination. All this indicates the existence of sinister designs by the forces of internal and external reaction with a view of splitting and weakening India.

According to reports of correspondents of Indian news agencies from Washington, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Department of State admitted the fact of the report's publication in the USA two months before the tragic events in India. At the same time she tried to disavow its meaning and conclusions and to disclaim that provocative document altogether by declaring that the report reflected merely the views of its author, one Professor Robert Hardgrave. But according to the assessments published in the Indian press, the report is an operational analysis with the purpose to determine to what degree the United States strategic designs of destabilising the situation in India would be suited by Indira Gandhi's "sudden death" before the parliamentary elections, and also to determine possible developments if that happened after them.

Washington December 19 TASS -- In answer to a request of TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov to comment on the press reports about a "research" on the theme of India's internal political development in case of Indira Gandhi's death, spokeswoman for the State Department K. Lang made an oral statement over the telephone in which she, specifically, said that the press reports on which the request is based quote excerpts from a book published here by the West View Press. The book is by Professor R. Hardgrave and the views set out in it are his own. The book includes a considerable part of an unclassified research which he had prepared at the request of the U.S. Department of State. The State Department often places orders with U.S. scientists for research on various questions of the state of affairs abroad. These researches express the opinion of experts, and not of the United States Government, she said.

New Delhi December 19 TASS -- Chief editor of the newspaper PATRIOT R.K. Mishra in an article published by the newspaper rejects the "explanations" made by the U.S. Department of State in connection with the publication of the aforementioned "research". He writes that the spokeswoman for the State Department on purpose concealed the fact that the 214-page research had not been printed but had been duplicated on a copying machine in the West View Press. Only a limited number of copies were issued. Each copy was numbered and circulated among a limited number of persons, including high-level CIA officials.

MILITARY RESEARCH ALLEGEDLY CONDUCTED IN BHOPAL

LD191806 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

The U.S. "Union Carbide" corporation used its chemical complex in Bhopal for conducting research of military importance.

This is shown by the conclusions in a report of a commission of Indian specialists who visited Bhopal on the initiative of a public organisation, the Delhi Science Forum. The commission included prominent Indian scientists in the sphere of medicine, biophysics, chemistry and biochemistry. They thoroughly investigated the circumstances of the disaster that took the toll of more than 25 hundred lives.

Speaking at a press-conference here, chairman of the Delhi Science Forum, prominent public figure Pavmeshar Narain Haksar said that a large research centre belonging to "Union Carbide" functions in Bhopal. The centre consists of five laboratories. Experiments to obtain new chemical compounds were made there. These chemicals were tested on live organisms and plants. The information collected was sent to the "Union Carbide" central office in the United States, P.N. Haksar said. The research conducted by that U.S. corporation can be used in the development of chemical weapons, he said.

French specialist Philip Rouda who visited Bhopal said in an interview to the Delhi newspaper STATESMAN that the targic events in that city caught the attention of NATO laboratories for the manufacture of chemical weapons. He said Western experts on chemical weapons flocked to Bhopal in the first days after the leakage of the deadly gas. Under the pretext of assistance to victims, they study the consequences of the effects on humans of the toxic gas that was used at the "Union Carbide" plant.

PRAVDA REPORTS DRA 'FATHERLAND FRONT' PLENUM

PM191426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Ranks Increase"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 Dec -- A plenum of the Central Council of the DRA National Fatherland Front, the mass organization uniting representatives of various classes and strata of Afghan society, has been held in Kabul.

The National Fatherland Front's main task is to strengthen national unity and create an atmosphere of brotherhood and cooperation between the various population groups in resolving the common task of renewing the nation.

Delivering a report at the plenum M. Ziray, chairman of the National Fatherland Front Central Council, noted the considerable expansion of the front's ranks recently. This year alone 808 district, city, and village branches have been created, and their total membership is approaching 2,000. National Fatherland Front branches operate in all the country's provinces, uniting over 200,000 people.

MARSHAL PETROV HEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO SRV

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM201145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report, TASS dispatch under general heading "For the Jubilee Celebration"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, departed for Hanoi on 19 December. The delegation will attend the festivities to mark the 10th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA].

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel Generals D.A. Grinkevich, Kh.M. Ambaryan, Yu.A. Naumenko, and Yu.M. Potapov; Colonel General of Aviation I.D. Gaydayenko; Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov; and other generals and officers.

Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Major General Le Thanh, military, naval, and air force attache at the SRV Embassy in Moscow, were also among the send-off party.

Hanoi, 19 Dec -- A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, arrived here to attend the festivities to mark the VPA's 40th anniversary. It was welcomed at the airport by Colonel General Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defense and chief of the VPA General Staff, and other officials.

On the same day, the Soviet military delegation was received by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense.

The SRV Ministry of National Defense gave a reception in honor of the Soviet military delegation. It was attended by Van Tien Dung; Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chief of the VPA Main Political Directorate; and Le Trong Tan.

Welcoming the Soviet guests, Le Trong Tan said that the Vietnamese people and the VPA servicemen express profound gratitude to the people of the Soviet Union and the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces for their true feelings of fraternal friendship and combat solidarity. Speaking at the reception, V.I. Petrov emphasized that the combat collaboration [sodruzhestvo] of the Soviet Armed Forces and the VPA is an immutable component of the firm friendship linking the Soviet and Vietnamese people.

Vietnamese Reports

For Vietnamese reportage on the visit to Hanoi by Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the Ground Forces, and CPSU Central Committee member, and the conferment of the "Victorious Army Banner" medal upon Petrov, see the Vietnam section of the 20 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CONTINUED REPORTS ON SRV 'ESPIONAGE' TRIAL

PM191229 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "SRV Supreme Court Sentence"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 18 Dec -- VNA reports that the trial has ended in Ho Chi Minh City of the ringleaders and members of the espionage and sabotage organization calling itself the "United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam," whose headquarters are in Washington.

The SRV Supreme Court found all the accused guilty of betraying their country and of espionage on behalf of foreign states. The ringleaders and members of the organization, which has links with Beijing and Thai military intelligence, received weapons and money from China, organized the training of armed groups of saboteurs and their transfer into Vietnam, and planned the establishment of "support bases" on SRV territory and acts of sabotage against important economic installations and foreign missions in Ho Chi Minh City. Virtually all the defendants had previously served in the Saigon puppet regime's army and administration.

The court sentenced the organization's five ringleaders including Mai Van Hanh, a former officer in the pro-U.S. regime's army, to the ultimate penalty -- death. The others were sentenced to life imprisonment or to terms of imprisonment ranging from 8 to 20 years.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV RECEIVES USSR'S NURIYEV

PM191230 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Dec 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec -- G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, has received Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for the Agro-Industrial Complex, and head of a Soviet Government delegation.

During the talk, there was a discussion of questions of the further development of cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, land reclamation, and water resources; agricultural machine building; the food sectors; the microbiological industry; and other spheres of the agro-industrial complex.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. L.I. Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, took part.

SOVIET, ROMANIAN JOURNALISTS SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

PM191157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Romania-USSR"]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Dec -- A working plan for cooperation between the USSR Union of Journalists and the Romanian Council of Journalists in 1985 was signed yesterday.

The document provides for exchanges of delegations and specialized groups of journalists, cooperation between the editorial office of newspapers and journals, and participation in multilateral meetings, seminars, and symposiums held by the journalist organizations of the Soviet Union and Romania.

CSSR'S HUSAK MEETS WITH FRG'S GENSCHER

LD182329 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Prague December 18 TASS -- President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak received in the Prague Castle today deputy federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the F.R.G., Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is now on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

During the meeting Gustav Husak and Hans-Dietrich Genscher exchanged views on the complex international situation, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK reports. The sides made special emphasis on questions of ending the arms race and achieving a real breakthrough in the field of disarmament. The sides also stressed the necessity and usefulness of political dialogue on key problems of the present time, creating and promoting the atmosphere of trust and security in the world. In this context they greeted the accord reached by the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. on holding new talks on the entire range of issues pertaining to nuclear and spece armaments.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, was present at the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO UK

Gorbachev Meets Kinnock, Healy

LD191455 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] London December 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting in the British Parliament today with the leader of the Labour Party Neil Kinnock and the Labour "shadow" foreign secretary Denis Healey. Views were exchanged on question of the international situation and Soviet-British relations.

Neil Kinnock spoke about the activity of the Labour Party in these fields. He recalled with warmth his recent meetings and conversations with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow. Neil Kinnock noted that these conversations had met with a positive response among members of the Labour Party.

The existence of close views on the problem of the non-militarisation of outer space and the reduction of nuclear arms was confirmed in the course of the exchange of views. It was stressed from the Soviet side that the USSR attaches very serious importance to the forthcoming talks with the United States and holds that in contemporary conditions it is especially important to avert an arms race in space.

The mutual conviction was expressed that the present international situation pressingly demands a vigorous contribution by the workers' movement and all progressive peace forces to the cause of averting the danger of war.

Both sides expressed readiness to expand inter-parliamentary and inter-party contacts, this facilitating the strengthening of mutual understanding and the creation of an atmosphere of international trust. The conversation passed in a comradely atmosphere.

On behalf of the Labour Party Neil Kinnock held a luncheon in honour of the head of the delegation Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gorbachev Meets Liberal, SDP Leaders

PM201114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit Continues"]

[Text] London December 19 TASS -- CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting today with the leader of the Liberal Party, David Steel, and the leader of the Social Democratic Party [SDP], David Owen.

The conversation concerned international topics, including the problem of limiting the arms race, as well as bilateral Soviet-British relations.

The leaders of these parties stressed that the U.S. plans to militarize outer space could lead to dangerous consequences, to an intensification of the arms race, and create an atmosphere of unpredictability. In this connection Mikhail Gorbachev outlined the Soviet Union's position on the entire set of questions concerning space and nuclear arms.

The leaders of the parties declared in favor of an expansion of contacts between Britain and the USSR in various fields, including culture, trade, and technology. The increased need to expand Soviet-British ties along various lines, including along the line of the public, was noted.

Gorbachev at London Opera

LD200153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1905 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] London, 19 Dec (TASS) -- A festive performance of V.A. Mozart's opera "Cosi Fan Tutte" was given in London's Colisseum Theatre this evening in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was accompanied by Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

World Press Reaction Noted

LD200440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] The world's press is covering the visit to Britain by a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It reports the speech made by the leader of the Soviet delegation at the British Parliament.

The British DAILY TELEGRAPH notes that the Soviet Union advocates a resumption of the detente policy. Its aim is to prevent war, to halt the arms race, to move on to disarmament, and to create a world atmopshere in which every country can concentrate its attention on resolving its own problems. The Soviet Union favors a radical reduction.

The Japanese TOKYO SHIMBUN acknowledges that the Soviet Union is pursuing an active peace diplomacy.

PRAVDA on UK Press Comment

PM201036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent A. Maslennikov: "Requirement of the Times"]

[Text] London, 19 Dec -- The British press is continuing to comment on the results of the meeting between the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union's Foreign Affairs Commission, and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher.

Noting the "businesslike and constructive nature" of the talks, the newspapers particularly highlight the words of a British Government official spokesman to the effect that during the talks the two sides expressed interest in preventing the militarization of space. The attention of commentators here is also being drawn by the desire, expressed by those taking part in the talks, to expand mutually useful contacts and to safeguard the security of East and West at a lower level of military arsenals while maintaining equilibrium.

All the British newspapers also highlight in their reports the fact that Prime Minister Thatcher warmly welcomed the personal greetings from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, passed on by the head of the Soviet delegation, and expressed her intention to give it a detailed reply.

Britain and the Soviet Union "are displaying a positive approach toward talks on disarmament problems," THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the organ of British business circles, writes. Politicians in the East and the West, THE GUARDIAN notes, "are coming to an understanding of the fact that the long freeze in international relations, a nuclear winter in itself, has benefited no one." Whatever the differences dividing East and West, and these differences are entirely real, the newspaper continues, the main and most urgent issue on the agenda of international politics now is the curbing of the arms race. In the existing situation it would be a futile waste of time to seek any hidden motives for the arrival of such a high-level Soviet delegation in Britain, the newspaper writes. The Soviet Union is genuinely concerned by the dangerous consequences the militarization of space could have.

The USSR's position on the question of using space is clear and allows no false rumors. THE MORNING STAR writes. The Soviet Union is suggesting that space be completely freed from nuclear, laser, or other weapons creating a danger to life on earth.

The world's peaceful future is threatened by the "star wars" plans Washington is developing. Washington has conceived "star wars" as an instrument of terror which should enable it to make the whole world a U.S. hostage. These plans must be rebuffed, and the Soviet Union is absolutely right to make the clear demand that the way into space should be barred from the outset to the instruments of death.

IZVESTIYA ON PROSPECT OF MORE TRADE WITH UK

PM181348 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Skozyrev dispatch: "Peter Marshall's Siberian Souvenir"]

[Excerpts] London -- A color photograph the size of a postcard lay on the desk of Peter Marshall, project leader at the company (Devi Makki). At first glance it seemed to contain nothing in particular. Some colleagues had decided to have a souvenir photograph taken together. Such photographs can be taken anywhere, but Peter showed it to me as a cherished souvenir. The reason was that the picture showed a group of his firm's engineers and some Soviet specialists working together on the construction of a plant in Tomsk.

The firm had contracted with the Soviet side to supply equipment and prepare the technical plan for two methanol production plants in Tomsk and Gubakha (in the Urals).

After meeting the project leaders I put some questions to P. Benson, chairman of (Devi Makki). He confirmed his strong interest in expanding business ties with our country. However, it is common knowledge that ups and downs in trade depend to a considerable extent on the political climate, too. The climate in the West is not very conducive to economic ties with the socialist world. You do not have to look far for examples. The firm has been experiencing difficulties in meeting Soviet orders for the chemical industry. The difficulties resulted from the "sanctions" imposed by Washington, banning the sale to the USSR of equipment manufactured with the aid of U.S. technology.

Mr Benson stated most categorically that he does not approve of "embargoes" or "sanctions" because they hinder trade. Many big businessmen in Britain repeatedly spoke in the same vein. What is the government's stance here? When the United States wanted to thwart the supply of turbines for the gas pipeline linking Urengoy, Pomary, and Uzhgorod 2 years ago, London protested to the United States and condemned its attempts to extend U.S. laws to British territory.

On the other hand, the fact is that London itself introduced artificial barriers in trade with the USSR and still maintains them. In particular, quotas have been set on the import of a number of our industrial goods. Such practices could not fail to have an adverse effect on trade exchange. Britian, our leading Western partner in the 1960's, now occupies only seventh place in the USSR's trade with the developed capitalist countries.

It is quite obvious that the potential of Soviet-UK cooperation is far from being fully realized. Whitehall is well aware of this, by the way. Addressing the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce recently, P. Channon, minister of state for trade and industry, called for efforts to ensure that trade turnover increases more rapidly. Trade, the minister said, helps to strengthen interstate relations, "leads to the development of contacts between our peoples and to better mutual understanding, and thus helps to create a climate of trust."

Well, it is hard to disagree with these words. If London is ready to turn them into real deeds the scale of business partnership could be expanded considerably. This will hurt no one, and, both sides will gain.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MINTOFF DELEGATION IN USSR

LD181750 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff of the Republic of Malta had a meeting with Vladimir Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., and Viktor Dementsev, first deputy minister of finance of the U.S.S.R., in Moscow today.

Ponomarev Meets Maltese Officials

LD182011 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received for a conversation Alex Scebarra Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of Malta, and Leo Brinkat, secretary for international affairs of the Malta Labor Party, today.

In a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed urgent problems of the present international situation and development of relations between the CPSU and the Malta Labor Party.

Tikhonov, Mintoff Hold Talks

PM191217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin on 18 December between N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta Dominic Mintoff.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, basic issues of the development of Soviet-Maltese relations were examined and views were exchanged on certain topical international problems.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the continuing successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Malta. They also expressed readiness to continue political consultations and contacts at government level and to expand the political dialogue in the interests of ensuring stable Soviet-Maltese mutual relations and consolidating European and international security. During the exchange on trade and economic cooperation, it was noted that links between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Malta have developed noticeably in recent years and are becoming stable. Both sides confirmed their interest in further widening Soviet-Maltese cooperation at all levels and in all fields, with the participation of not only governmental institutions but also political and social organizations; parliamentarians; cultural, scientific, and educational figures; and representative of business circles.

Comrade Tikhonov and Mintoff exchanged views on a number of topical international problems. They expressed serious concern for the heightened world tension and the continuing arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. In this respect the Soviet side stressed that the course of attaining military supremacy being pursued by the U.S. Administration disrupts international relations and is leading to an increased threat of war, particularly in Europe where the deployment of new American nuclear missiles is continuing.

The sides came to the unanimous opinion that only the most active and resolute actions by all states, large, medium, and small, break the dangerous course of events, prevent the slide towards nuclear disaster, and achieve an improvement in the world situation. In this connection Nikolay Tikhonov drew the attention of the Maltese prime minister to Soviet foreign policy initiatives, including the proposals concerning a freeze of nuclear arsenals, the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the comprehensive ban of nuclear weapon tests, and the mutual nonuse of military force. The great importance of the Soviet initiative which has led to the accord between the USSR and the United States on holding new talks on nuclear and space armaments was stressed.

Loyalty to the provisions and principles of the Helsinki Final Act and a willingness for them to be implemented consistently was confirmed. In the view of the sides, a large role in normalizing the situation in Europe must be carried out by holding the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe in a constructive way.

In this connection Nikolay Tikhonov and Dominic Mintoff touched on issues in the Mediterranean. They advocated transforming it into a zone of stable peace and cooperation and supported the well-known proposals on restricting the naval activity of foreign states, and on preventing the establishment of foreign bases in the region and the deployment of nuclear weapons there.

Dominic Mintoff confirmed the constancy of the line pursued by the Government of the Republic of Malta for eliminating the threat of war and weakening tension in Europe and the world generally, curbing the arms race, and strengthening detente and mutually beneficial relations of peace and cooperation between East and West. He stated Malta's adherence to the principles of neutrality and nonalignment and its rejection of the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov noted that the Soviet Union values the contribution of the Government and people of the Republic of Malta to the task of preserving peace and ensuring international security in Europe and the Mediterranean. The proximity or identity of the positions of the Soviet Union and Malta was noted on a number of topical problems, which, as was stressed, opens up opportunities for widening Soviet-Maltese cooperation in international affairs.

The two sides agreed to publish a joint communique on the results of the talks.

Taking part in the talks were: On the Soviet side -- N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.S. Ryzhkov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and V.N. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to Malta;

On the Maltese side -- W. Sceberras Trigona, foreign minister; L. Brincati, Malta Labor Party secretary for international questions; M. Abela, senior adviser to the prime minister; A. Mizzi, adviser to the prime minister on economic questions and chairman of Air Malta; (G. Degabriele), acting managing director of the Central Bank; J. Sammut, director of the Department of Trade at the Ministry of Economic Planning and Trade; and J. Schembri, Maltese charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Mintoff Meets Patolichev, Sergeychik

LD191823 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- The Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta Dominic Mintoff had a conversation today with the USSR minister of foreign trade Nikolay Patolichev during which they discussed questions of further developing mutual trade.

On the same day Dominic Mintoff met with the chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties Mikhail Sergeychik. They discussed questions of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Dominic Mintoff went sightseeing in Moscow. He visited the "V.I. Lenin Study and Apartment in the Kremlin" Museum and inspected the monuments of history and architecture in the Kremlin.

Mintoff, Delegation Depart

LD200844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, left the Soviet Union today. He was in our country for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Dominic Mintoff was seen off at the aircraft steps from Vnukovo Airport by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister. Also present to see the guest off were Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Smiryukov, administrator at the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Bugayev, Kamentsev, Melnichenko, USSR ministers; Comrade Sergeychik, chairman of the State committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade Lapin, chairman of USSR state television and radio; Comrade Alkhimov, chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank; Comrade Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Comrade Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Malta; Comrade Nikiforov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; and other officials.

Among the seeing off party was Schembri, the temporary charge d'affaires of the Maltese Republic in the USSR and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

The state flags of the Maltese republic and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport and a guard of honor was formed from troops of the Moscow garrison. The orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Dominic Mintoff inspected the servicemen. The festive ceremony ended with a march by a guard of honor. The Moscow streets and squares, along which the motorcade with an escort of honor of motorcyclists passed, were draped with the state flags of Malta and the Soviet Union and banners bearing greetings.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN RECEIVE NETHERLANDS CP GROUP

LD192203 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee today between a Soviet delegation, including Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands led by Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, and also including Ton Van Hoek, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, and Jan Berghois, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands.

In the course of their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of frankness, the sides exchanged opinions on outstanding problems of the present-day international situation and on other questions of mutual interest.

The hosts described the successes of the Soviet people in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and outlined Soviet foreign policy, the supreme goal of which is the safeguarding and strengthening of world peace and the freeing of mankind from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe. They spoke highly of the contribution of the members of the Communist Party of the Netherlands and all the other Dutch peace campaigners to safeguarding peace in Europe.

The visitors informed the CPSU delegation of the struggle waged by the communist party of their country in the ranks of the broad-based peace movement against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in the territory of the country and their efforts to protect the vital interests of the working class and all the working people and their political and social achievements. They welcomed the Soviet Union's initiative for the USSR and the USA to begin talks on the entire range of inter-related questions of preventing the militarisation of space and reducing strategic nuclear weapons and nuclear medium-range weapon systems.

In the view of both sides, the struggle waged by the peoples for peace and against nuclear war and the position of the realistic forces in capitalist countries make for the possibility to achieve a turn for the better in world affairs. However, for that possibility to become reality, it is necessary to strengthen the cooperation and further to invigorate the actions of all the anti-war forces working for an end to the nuclear arms race and for the reduction of nuclear weapons to the point of their complete prohibition and elimination.

The two delegations stated the striving of both parties to develop and extend their mutual contacts in the interests of broadening cooperation between communist and workers' parties and all the other progressive forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

BELGIAN CP STATEMENT ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD182110 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 18 TASS -- The U.S. Administration is striving to complete at any cost the process of deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, including in Belgium and the Netherlands which have not taken a final decision on that matter so far, says a statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium here today.

The document says that unprecedented pressure is being exerted on Belgium with a view to making it consent to the stationing of cruise missiles before the deadline set by Washington. One has to admit that the sinister plans of the Pentagon and NATO are supported by some members of the Wilfried Martens government who are trying to impose on the country the decision that is at a basic variance with the desire of a majority of Belgians.

In such circumstances, the statement notes, active efforts of wide sections of the peace loving public are needed to thwart these plans. They should demand that the government respect the wish of a majority of the population protesting against Belgium becoming a nuclear hostage of Washington, discontinue preparatory operations at Florennes Air Force Base where the missiles are to be set up, and also come out in favor of the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe.

MOSCOW ON GREECE'S 'NEW MILITARY DOCTRINE'

LD191611 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Athens December 19 TASS -- The Greek Government has officially announced a change in its military doctrine. "Our Armed Forces were organised on the basis of the principle that there supposedly exists a danger in the north", it was stated by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. "But now our policy is based on the premise that we do not consider the threat from the north to be real".

As stressed by the local press, the proclamation by Greece of a new military doctrine signifies an official rejection of the existence of a "Soviet military threat".

The foreign policy steps taken by Greece, its independent policy within the framework of NATO increasingly irritate the Pentagon and the ruling circles of the North Atlantic bloc. As is known, Athens has refused to hold the Joint American-Greek exercises code-named "Zeus" that were scheduled for September of this year. When announcing this refusal an official government spokesman officially stressed that in the future too his country will not hold on its territory military exercises directed against the Soviet Union or other socialist countries because Greece does not think that they pose any whatsoever threat to its security.

Virtually the other day Greece announced that it will no longer take part in any NATO exercises altogether until the demands for the safeguarding of its national interests are met.

USSR, NORWAY SIGN BORDER AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

LD191533 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- Documents on the demarcation of a section of the state border between the USSR and Norway were agreed upon and signed in Moscow today as a result of the Soviet-Norwegian talks. First USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev was present at the ceremony of the signing.

TASS REPORTS ON NORWEGIAN CP PLENARY MEETING

LD200415 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Oslo December 19 TASS -- Topical international problems, the tasks of Norwegian Communists in preparation for the parliamentary elections to be held next year were discussed at a plenary meeting of the National Board of Norway's Communist Party here.

The documents adopted by the plenary meeting emphasize the need of stepping up the struggle for curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war. The plenary meeting's resolution says that proclaiming the north of Europe a nuclear-free zone is a demand supported by broad sections of the region's population. The implementation of this initiative would be a weighty contribution to the strengthening of confidence among states, would hlep remove all nuclear weapons from the European Continent.

The Norwegian Communists support the proposal to freeze nuclear arsenals, condemn the NATO strategy envisaging the first use of nuclear weapons, the United States intentions to spread the arms race to outer space which represents a serious threat to peace and security.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES FINNISH TRADE MINISTER

PM191425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthens"]

[Text] On 13 December, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Laine, Finnish foreign trade minister, who is in the USSR in connection with the completion of the Soviet-Finnish talks on trade exchange in 1985.

The conversation covered questions connected with the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries and the upcoming 30th session of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation.

A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

'TRADE WAR' BETWEEN U.S., W. EUROPE VIEWED

LD200423 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

A new "front" has opened in the "trade war" waged by the United States against its partners. Washington has officially announced its intention to back out of the international agreements regulating the prices in the trade of dairy produce. This is a fresh vivid manifestation of Washington's disregard of its international commitments in the instances, when they no longer suit the book of the United States. The point is that alarmed by the decline in its farm exports, the USA has clearly decided to dump in the world market certain reserves of dairy produce, which accumulated because of a sales crisis and thus cut the ground from under the feet of its West European partners.

This year the USA has already actively invaded the traditional markets of the West European states in the developing countries.

The aggressiveness of the United States monopolies manifests itself also in the sharpening of the "steel war," which is being waged by them on a planned basis above all against the Common Market member-countries. As is known, Washington has recently announced a ban on the imports of steel pipes from the EEC before the end of the current year and a cut in the share of the "Common Market" countries in the American market of these steel products next year from 14 percent odd down to 5.9 percent.

The American discriminatory measure has been met with strong criticism in the West European countries, which, as a result of the decision of the United States, are confronted with the prospect of a further deepening of the crisis in the metallurgical industry and a growth of unemployment. The "Ten" made in this connection a presentation to Washington and lodged an official complaint with the GATT Council (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), stressing that in December this year alone, the measures of the United States will result in a loss of 80 million dollars for them.

Simultaneously, the Common Market member-countries made it clear that in answer to the offensive of the United States they would limit the access into their own markets of American products, in the first place of farm produce. The time has come for Washington to worry. The USA pretended to be making "concessions," offering to increase the share of the EEC member-countries in the American market to reach 7.6 percent. But at the same time Washington resolutely rejected the demand of the Common Market for the assortment of the steel products imported by the USA. This gave representatives of the FRG metallurgical firms ground to say that "no reasonable solution is in sight."

The West European observers have not failed to notice the fact that simultaneously with the onset against its partners the USA demands that the latter limit their economic ties with the socialist countries, which is, on the whole, directed at weakening Western Europe's economic positions. Wishing to capitalize at the expense of its allies, the USA is also out to resolve at their expense its problems resulting from a slowdown in the rate of its economic development, the enormous growth of the budget deficit and the unfavourable foreign trade balance.

The West Europeans could evaluate at their real worth Washington's promises to "come to the assistance" of the economy of the West European countries, which is going through a crisis. These promises have been lavishly given at international meetings of recent years. The West German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG says that the American measures to toughen the embargo on the supply of steel pipes to the United States and modern technology to socialist countries have resulted in serious differences between Washington and the West European states. And these economic differences between the rivals will inevitably sharpen.

VOSS-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES KUWAIT VISIT

Meets Defense Minister

LD191542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Dec (TASS) -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is on an official visit to Kuwait, met with Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, minister of defense of Kuwait, today.

During their conversation, questions of the development of bilateral relations were discussed, as well as several international problems, in particular the situation in the Near East. The Kuwaiti defense minister highly appraised the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and its position of support for the just cause of the Arabs.

Today the Soviet delegation also met with 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, who highly assessed the state of relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait and emphasized the need to continue to develop and strengthen them.

The Soviet delegation also met with the chairman and deputies of the National Assembly (parliament) of Kuwait. During the friendly conversation, the Soviet and Kuwaiti parliamentarians exchanged views on topical problems in the international situation.

Meets Amir

LD191859 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait December 19 TASS -- The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Avgust Voss, that is staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of Kuwait, was received on Tuesday by the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

Satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Kuwaiti relations was expressed during the conversation and the striving to develop and strengthen friendly ties between the two states was expressed. The Kuwaiti side spoke highly of the USSR's role in international affairs and of its position on the Middle East settlement, in particular the Soviet support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

Present at the conversation were the chairman of the National Assembly of Kuwait Muhammad Yusuf al-Adsani and the USSR Ambassador in Kuwait Pogos Akopov.

The Soviet delegation was also received by the crown prince, Prime Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Sa'd 'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah. The sides discussed questions of further expanding and consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states in various fields, including in the sphere of parliamentary ties. The head of government of Kuwait spoke highly of the Soviet Union's support of the peoples struggling for national independence and specially noted the USSR's role in the Middle East settlement. The prime minister stressed that Soviet-Kuwaiti relations have a good basis and expressed confidence that they will successfully develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

The Soviet guests attended a meeting of the National Assembly, inspected the building of the Kuwaiti parliament and visited the national museum.

COMPARISON OF USSR-PDRY JOINT STATEMENT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 December in its Morning Edition on page 4 publishes an unattributed report entitled "On the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen". It has been compared with the TASS English version entitled "Joint Statement Issued" published in the 19 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 2, revealing the following variations:

IZVESTIYA begins: [Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, paid an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] 13 through 18 December 1984 at the invitation of the Supreme People's Council.

The delegation was received...(picking up second paragraph and adding new introduction)

Third paragraph, second line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...Committee, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's... (deleting Presidium)

Third paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...of the PDRY.

The Soviet parliamentarians honored the memory of those who fell in the struggle for Democratic Yemen's national liberation and laid a wreath at the memorial to the fallen fighters of the revolution, visited the Provinces of Abyan and Hadramawt, and familiarized themselves with the life of the friendly South Yemeni people and also with the achievements and successes of the South Yemeni revolution.

During the conversations...(picking up paragraph four and adding passage)

Fourth paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA has: ...topical international problems.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation members spoke about the Soviet people's labor successes in resolving the large-scale task of economic and social building advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Special note was taken of the expanding nationwide movement to prepare for the next, 27th, CPSU congress and also for a portentous event -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Highly evaluating the achievements of the Soviet Union's working people, the South Yemeni side expressed profound gratitude for the international assistance and support given by the USSR to Democratic Yemen in the interests of its further development in the economic, social, and cultural spheres.

The Yemeni side informed the Soviet delegation of the great successes achieved by Democratic Yemen in various spheres and of the preparations under way to convene the Third Yemeni Socialist Party Congress in October 1985.

The Soviet parliamentarians...(picking up paragraph five and adding passage)

Paragraph five, line two, IZVESTIYA has: ...of their tested combat vanguard -- the Yemen... (adding 'combat')

Paragraph six, line four, IZVESTIYA reads: ...level between Soviet and South Yemeni leaders for the further development...(rewording)

Page H 3, first paragraph, fourth line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...open confrontation with the forces of socialism and national liberation.

The confirmed the need for...(clearing word and substituting 'confirmed' for 'stressed')

Third paragraph, first line, IZVESTIYA has:.. of Democratic Yemen declared full support for... (clearing word)

Paragraph four, line two, IZVESTIYA says:... and the PDRY arrived at the unanimous opinion that the United States and Israel are using the so-called "strategic alliance" concluded between them to deal blows... (rewording)

Same paragraph, line five, IZVESTIYA has:... to continue exerting joint efforts to achieve... (adding 'joint')

Same paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads:... of their own.

Democratic Yemen's support for the Soviet Union's proposals for a Middle East settlement through collective efforts involving all sides concerned, including the PLO, was confirmed.

The parliamentarians of... (rewording, omitting passage, picking up paragraph six)

Last paragraph, second line, IZVESTIYA reads:... USSR Supreme Soviet to the PDRY, and resolve declared... (clearing words)

Last paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA says:... friendly state-to-state relations.

The Soviet delegation cordially thanked the PDRY leadership for the cordiality and hospitality shown it on the soil of Democratic Yemen and conveyed an invitation to the PDRY Supreme People's Council on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left for home 18 December. It was seen off at the airport by 'A.'A. 'Antar, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and PDRY first deputy prime minister, and other officials. The sendoff party included V.P. Zhukov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY. (adding passage)

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION

PM181126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Iraq-USSR: Traditional Relations of Friendship"]

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Dec -- T. 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq, has received the delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries which is here at the invitation of the National Council of Peace and Solidarity.

During the talks, T. 'Aziz noted the high level of the development of Soviet-Iraqi relations and the traditional nature of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

RYZHOV RECEIVES AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AIDES

PM191717 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 13 December USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhov received a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa headed by its president, O. Tambo. During the talks, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the situation in the south of the African Continent, as well as on certain other urgent international problems.

U.S., S. AFRICA PLAN JOINT SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS

LD200432 Moscow TASS in English 2313 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 20 TASS -- The Reagan administration and the South African racists have long drawn up a joint plan of subversive operations against independent states in the south of Africa and are now stepping up its practical implementation. This is illustrated by facts cited by the magazine COVERT ACTION.

According to the magazine, the joint tasks of the U.S. and South African secret services in Africa were defined way back in 1981 and 1982 during the secret tours of southern Africa by William Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, who visited South Africa. The agreements reached by him with the racists at that time envisioned the dramatic escalation of an undeclared war against Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and the other "frontline" states so as to make them give up their support for the liberation struggle waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for freedom and independence.

U.S. PILOTS PARTICIPATE IN NICARAGUAN AIR RAIDS

LD200822 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 20 TASS -- U.S. military pilots directly participated in air raids against sovereign Nicaragua. As the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency has reported, this has been confirmed by a number of spokesmen of the administration who wish that their names would not be mentioned. The pilots who flew U.S.-made helicopters carried out assignments which directly came from the Central Intelligence Agency.

Two such bandit operations were carried out at the beginning of this year -- on January 6 and March 7. A CIA spokesman has categorically declined to comment on the reports.

BELIZE LEADER ESCAPES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD200655 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City December 20 TASS -- An attempt has been made in Belize on the life of Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel. According to a report of the Mexican news agency NOTIMEX, four plotters, whose membership in an organization has not been established so far, made an attempt to assassinate the head of the government in the course of a ceremony marking the start of Christmas. Two of the attackers have been arrested by agents of the Belize security service, the other four have succeeded in escaping.

NEW U.S.-HONDURAN MILITARY ACCORD ~~EXPECTED~~

LD200235 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Havana December 19 TASS -- A United States delegation is arriving in Honduras today for talks on the conclusion of a new agreement on cooperation in the military field, PRENSA LATINA agency reports. It is expected that the talks will centre first of all on increasing the U.S. military presence in Honduras.

On the eve of this visit President Roberto Suazo Cordova stated that he is for the continuation of American military exercises on the territory of the country in 1985. The Armed Forces of the United States and Honduras started conducting joint military exercises from February 1983. Their prime aim, the agency says, is to exert pressure on neighbouring Nicaragua. Already now more than a thousand American soldiers and officers are concentrated on the territory of Honduras.

Lavrentyev on Possible Accord

LD200503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Vyacheslav Lavrentyev commentary]

[Text] According to a report from the REUTER agency, the United States and Honduras will sign a new agreement today, in accordance with which U.S. military presence in the Central American republic will be significantly widened. Here is our commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

Since the moment of the Sandinist revolution's victory in Nicaragua in the middle of 1979, Honduras began to occupy a special place in U.S. Central American policy.

American strategists have assigned it the role of a springboard for attacks on Nicaragua. In the course of extensive U.S.-Honduran exercises, such as "Big Pine," "Kilo Punch," and "Grenadero," an infrastructure for attacks on Nicaragua -- airfields, ammunition depots, and radar intelligence facilities -- has been set up on Honduran territory. A number of Honduran trade union organizations recently published a statement saying that the country has been turned into a huge military base, into an American barracks, and its people are living in a country occupied by a foreign power.

What then, one asks, is Washington trying to achieve, if the United States already feels it is the full master in Honduras? The fact of the matter is that the plan for regulating the situation in Central America put forward by the Contadora Group is finding more and more followers. U.S. diplomacy cannot reject the plan openly, but it does not suit Washington at all that this peace plan requires withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the region, and an end to arms deliveries there. The new American-Honduran agreement is precisely designed to preserve the U.S. military presence in Central America in the event of the Contadora plan being adopted.

In exchange for the Honduran Government continuing to allow its territory to be used for U.S. military facilities, Washington has promised to increase military aid to that country from $77.5 million to $100 million a year. Lately, it has been possible to hear many nice words in Washington about the United States striving toward a search for peaceful forms of resolving international problems.

However, as soon as things come to practical steps, we see that instead of an olive branch of peace, the Reagan administration is sending modern weapons and soldiers into Central America to fight progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the region.

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN PUERTO RICO

LD200320 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Managua December 19 TASS -- A direct U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua can come as early as next February, said one of the closest assistants of Rafael Hernandez Colon, recently elected governor of Puerto Rico.

Quoting these words, the ANN news agency points out that the recent time has witnessed a concentration of U.S. troops in the island. Several aircraft carriers and a big number of U.S. naval ships have arrived at Roosevelt Roads naval base there. U.S. planes taking off from air fields in Puerto Rico make reconnaissance flights over Nicaragua. Not so long ago one hotel in Puerto Rico hosted a secret meeting which was attended by more than 20 U.S. generals.

It is common knowledge that in October 1983 Puerto Rico served as a springboard for the troops of the United States and its satellites during an operation to occupy Grenada. In the current fiscal year the Pentagon received 49 million dollars for the modernization of its installations situated on the territory of that state "freely associated" with the U.S.A. According to the Puerto Rican newspaper REPORTERO, the island hosts numerous military bases, planes, ships and tracking stations with the help of which the United States wants to control the whole of Central America.

'SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS' RESURFACES IN U.S.

LD200259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] It seems that quite recently in Panama, at the request of the government, the notorious School of the Americas was closed. It was controlled by the Pentagon, and was at one time aptly nicknamed the school for dictators and rogues. Now it has been learned that the School of the Americas has been reborn, this time in the U.S. State of Georgia. As far as can be judged, the new school is fulfilling its former functions. The move to U.S. territory, one of its chiefs said, only shows the resolve of the Pentagon to continue training its U.S. allies in Latin America.

Operating on U.S. territory are a whole series of centers engaged in training terrorist, subversive gangs to take part in the war against Nicaragua and for the struggle against the national liberation movement of the peoples of Central America.

NOMINATIONS FOR RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET BEGIN 19 DEC

Khromatron Works for Chernenko

LD191636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] In an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge, preparations are being made in our country for the elections to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and local soviets of people's deputies. An important stage in the election campaign has started. Today saw the start of nomination of candidates to deputies of supreme soviets of republics.

A preelection meeting was held at Moscow's Khromatron Works of the MEP [not further identified] Production Association. Representatives of workers, engineers, technicians, and white collar workers of the enterprise assembled in the works' festively decorated fitting shop to nominate their candidate to deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR for Kuybyshevskiy constituency. The floor was given to fitter of Khromatron Works, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Aleksandrov. He said:

[Begin recording] The collective of Khromatron Works, like all Muscovites, is preparing for the coming elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on 24 February with a sense of pride and confidence in the future. We see what great and complex tasks the party is setting today, and we are well aware that all these tasks are in the final count subordinated to one aim: making our beloved homeland still more prosperous and mighty and making the life of Soviet people still more secure materially and rich spiritually. Also, we are grateful to the Communist Party, its Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and personally to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for his continual concern for the working man, for his strengthening of peace on earth, and for his further development of socialist democracy and people's power. I submit the proposal to nominate as candidate deputy to the 11th convocation of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, [applause] an outstanding figure of the Communist Party, of the Soviet state, and of the international communist movement, steadfast fighter for communism and peace, proven leader of the Leninist type, talented organizer, possessor of tremendous life experience, a fiery propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas. [applause]

All Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's life is connected with the Leninist party and its people. Comrade Chernenko is always in the thick of events, at the front line of the struggle for the consolidation of the economic and defense might of our country, for the security and strengthening of peace on our planet, and for the happiness of Soviet people. With his inherent, profound understanding of key long-term questions of social development and his realistic approach of what is being achieved and of unsolved problems, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko does much to affirm and develop an effective, creative style of party and state leadership. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is distinguished for his ability to fire people with his energetic, innovative attitude to the cause and to rally the comrades to collective work. With the name of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, we workers, as all working people of our country, link the firm line of consistent implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, all the positive advances which have been taking place in the economy, in the perfection of the political system of our society, and in the raising of the well-being of Soviet people. [applause]

[Unidentified voice from the meeting] The floor is given to Comrade Gennadiy Vasilyevich Skalkin, secretary of the party committee of the works:

[Skalkin] Dear comrades: It is with a sense of enthusiasm and pride that, on behalf of the

numerous detachments of Communists of the works, I warmly support the proposal to nominate Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as candidate deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation for Kuybyshevskiy constituency. [applause]

Characteristic of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is a continual interest in how Soviet people live. In the past few years alone, he has met blue and white collar workers of Moscow Hammer and Sickle and Khromatron Works, working people of Tbilisi and Krasnoyarsk Kray and of Chelyabinsk, Frunze, and other working collectives. And each time Konstantin Ustinovich has taken a profound interest in their work and everyday problems and on their opinion of the state of affairs in the country. To the pen of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko belong a number of fundamental works giving all-around substantiation to the growing role of the CPSU at the stage of developed socialism and revealing the significance of its ideological and organizational activity, the perfecting of the style and methods of party and state work, and the deepening of socialist democracy. In his books, articles, and speeches, Comrade Chernenko continually turns to the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. A caring attitude for their heritage and creative application of it in conditions of modern times distinguishes, in his opinion, a genuine Marxist of our days. The speeches of Comrade Chernenko on the basic, keynote questions of the policy of our party are steeped in precisely such a genuinely Leninist, creative approach. [applause] [end recording]

The nomination of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as candidate deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR was warmly supported by assembly worker Dobrova, chief engineer of the works Ivanov, and technical control department controller Larina. They gave the assurance that the collective of the enterprise, like all Muscovites, will broadly promote socialist competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan, for a worthly marking of the 27th CPSU Congress. The resolution, put forward by blue collar workers, engineers, technicians, and white collar workers of Khromatron Works to nominate Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as a candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet was adopted unanimously.

Present at the meeting was Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow city party committee.

Kuybyshev Works for Chernenko

LD200033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report over video]

[Text] The preelection meeting at the Kuybyshev Works: In the machine hall of the large assembly shop a preelection meeting took place of representatives of the collective of the Moscow Kuybyshev Electrical Works Production Association. At the rostrum is electric welder Vladimir Ivanovich Nefedochkin.

[Begin Nefedochkin recording] Dear comrades, on behalf of the collective of the Kuybyshev Electrical Works, I propose nominating Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, for Kuybyshev electoral constituency, No 28 of the city of Moscow. [applause]

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, by his whole life, is inextricably linked with the people. He embodies the best qualities of the Soviet person -- a sensitive attitude to people, modesty, and simplicity. In heading the party Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko displays Leninist adherence to principle, wisdom, and sagacity in conducting the internal and external policy of the CPSU and in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress. As chairman of the USSR's Defense Council, Comrade Chernenko constantly pays great attention to strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet state and of the countries of the socialist community for the sake of universal peace and international security. He makes a vast personal contribution to the formation of the strategic directions of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state which comes out against the arms race, for averting nuclear war, and for friendly cooperation among the peoples in all spheres of human activity.

For every Soviet person, the fruitful and tireless labor of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in all the sectors which the party has entrusted to him is an example of selfless and responsible fulfillment of one's duty to the people, an example of purposeful and multifaceted activity for the good of the people, and an example of the indissoluble links with the working people and of relying on the masses in resolving the most complicated economic and social tasks.

In submitting Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet we are expressing unshakable devotion to the Communist Party, unanimous approval of its internal and foreign policy, and our readiness to provide a worthy welcome by our labor for the 27th party congress. [applause] [end recording]

The decision is adopted unanimously: to submit Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Kuybyshev electoral constituency.

The participants in preelection meetings which took place today in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and Novosibirsk, and in all union republics put forward as their candidate for deputy Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as well as leading workers, kolkhozniks, and representatives of the intelligentsia.

Altay University for Aliyev

LD2000119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At a meeting of the collective of teachers and students of Altay State University, Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was proposed as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Tsentralnyy electoral constitutency. Proposing his candidacy, Yulaya Nikolayevna Gabra, chief of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law, noted that the Soviet people know Comrade Aliyev as an eminent figure of the party and the state, a principled Communist and leader who consistently implements the decisions of the party for the development of the national economy and for enhancing the efficiency of social production. This proposal was also supported by the other speakers. The meeting unanimously decided to propose Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Tsentralnyy electoral constituency.

Television Works for Gorbachev

LD200039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report over video]

[Text] A meeting of workers, engineering and technical staff, and office staff, devoted to submitting candidates for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was held at the Moscow Television Works. Igor Vladimirovich Tannikov, a control-worker who addressed the meeting, proposed that the collective of the Moscow Television Works put forward as candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Kievsk electoral constituency of the city of Moscow Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He called on all present to support the proposal to put forward as candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation the prominent figure in the CPSU Central Committee and energetic fighter for the implementation of the party's policy.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the worker said, works with the initiative and self-denial characteristic of him in all posts entrusted to him by the party, and devotes all his knowledge, experience, and energy to the selfless service of the people and the cause of communism. This proposal was warmly supported by all who spoke at the meeting. A decision to put forward Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Kievsk electoral constituency of the city of Moscow was unanimously adopted.

Projector Works for Grishin

LD200043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report over video]

[Text] An election meeting was held at the Moscow projector works. Aleksandr Pavlovich Zabegayev, a machine-tool operator and shock-worker of communist labor, proposed that as candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Veshnyakov electoral constituency Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, a prominent Communist Party figure, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, be put forward.

The speakers noted that by his party-minded principled attitude, and his sensitive and attentive attitude to people, Comrade Grishin has earned respect and prestige among the people of Moscow. He devotes all his strength, knowledge, and experience to the implemenation of great plans for communist construction, to the economic and social development of the capital of the first socialist state in the world. At the meeting a decision was unanimously adopted to put forward as candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Veshnyakov electoral constituency Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin.

Machine Works for Gromyko

LD200053 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At a preelection meeting of workers at the machine building works in the Moscow region town of Kaliningrad, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, was put forward as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Kaliningrad electoral constituency.

An eminent figure of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, Comrade Gromyko consistently and energetically implements the principles of the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the land of the soviets and defends the cause of a firm peace, the freedom, independence, and social progress of the peoples, the participants in the meeting said. They stressed that Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's services to the party and the country are well known. The decision is adopted unanimously to put forward Comrade Gromyko as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Kaliningrad electoral constituency.

Weaving Combine for Romanov

LD200102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report over video]

[Text] Speaking at a meeting of the Leningrad Kirov Weaving Combine Collective, spinner Pimeova proposed the nomination as a candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Smolnyy electoral district Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, prominent figure in the CPSU, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Grigoriy Vasilyevich, she said, devotes all of his knowledge, rich experience, and energy to implementing the Leninist course of the CPSU, to the realization of its economic and social policy and the constant raising of the national welfare, the implementation in practice of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The decision was unanimously adopted to nominate Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov as candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Smolnyy.

Car Works for Solomentsev

LD200139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the Uralskiy Automobile Works there was a meeting of workers, engineering and technical personnel, and employees of the enterprise. Comrade Kalashnikov, secretary of the works' party committee, proposed that Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, be nominated as candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for Miass electoral constituency. Everywhere that the party sends Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, the speaker said, he, as an eminent figure of the CPSU, displays great organizational capabilities, adherence to party principle, and devotion to the party and the people. The meeting unanimously decided to propose Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

Watch Works for Tikhonov

LD200043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report over video]

[Excerpts] The Moscow Watch Works No 2 Production Association held a general meeting here of the collective of workers, engineering and technical personnel, and office workers to nominate a candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Valentine Sergeyevna Bolshakova, assembly worker, said:

On behalf of the collective of the Watch Works No 2 Association I submit the proposal to nominate Comrade Tikhonov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Frunzenskiy constituency of the city of Moscow.

We all know Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov as a distinguished figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, a talented organizer of the struggle for the implementation of the party's creative plans. For his services to the party and the people, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, he was awarded many orders and medals; he is a winner of USSR state prizes. These are only the main milestones in the biography of Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. Of course, we all know well that behind each of its pages is daily activity to develop the multi-sector national economy, to strengthen the defense might of our country, a large amount of work to implement the foreign policy elaborated by the Communist Party and to raise the welfare of the Soviet people. We are proud that our collective also made a contribution to the general achievement.

Comrades, I call upon you to support the nomination of Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution to nominate Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as candidate deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation for the Frunzenskiy constituency of the city of Moscow.

'Degtarev' Works for Ustinov

LD192105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] A meeting of workers, engineering and technical staff, and office staff of the "Degtarev" works has taken place in the town of Kovrov in Vladimir Oblast.

Yerofeyevskiy, secretary of this enterprise's party committee, proposed that Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, should be nominated as candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Kovrovskiy constituency.

Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, the distinguished figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, is making a great contribution to the implementation of the CPSU's general line, to the cause of developing the country's economic potential, and to raising its defense capacity, the speakers stressed. The Soviet people know how much effort and energy Dmitriy Federovich Ustinov devotes to strengthening the Armed Forces.

Steel Works for Vorotnikov

LD200125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From The Vremya newscast]

[Text] Workers of the Volgograd Red October Metallurgical Works assembled in the Lenin Palace of Culture.

Comrade Tserkov, instructor of production and technical education in the open-hearth shop, Hero of Socialist Labor, proposed that Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, be nominated as candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Red October electoral constituency. At the meeting it was stressed that the workers at the enterprise well know Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, eminent figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state. With his energy and knowledge of affairs he devotes all his strength and rich experience to party and state works, to serving the party and the people. The decision is adopted unanimously: to propose Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov as candidate for deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Red October electoral constituency.

SHCHERBITSKIY NOMINATED FOR UKSSR SUPREME SOVIET

LD200145 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting to propose a candidate for deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR was held today at Dneprodzerzhinsk Coke-Chemical Works. On behalf of the collective of the enterprise, Comrade Bukurakna, secretary of the party committee, proposed that Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, be nominated as candidate for deputy of the republican Supreme Soviet for Bagley electoral constituency.

He noted that Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy is an eminent figure of the party, who devotes his strength and knowledge to serving the socialist homeland and the Soviet people; he engages in great organizational and political work to mobilize the working people of the republic for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress. At the meeting it was unanimously decided to propose Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy as candidate for deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR for Bagley electoral constituency.

KUNAYEV NOMINATED FOR KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET

LD200149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At a general meeting of workers of the Bakhbakhtinskiy Rice Growing Sovkhoz, Alma-Ata Oblast, field brigade leader Madebay Karkenbayev proposed that Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, be proposed as candidate for deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR for Bakanas electoral constituency.

The working people of the republic know Comrade Kunayev as an eminent figure of the party, the speaker said. Connected with his name are the considerable social, economic, and cultural transformations in the life of the republic. Others who spoke warmly supported the proposed candidacy. In a decision that was adopted the participants in the meeting unanimously nominated Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev candidate for deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR for Bakanas electoral constituency.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM ON CADRE WORK

LD191938 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1650 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom plenum took place in Moscow today. The tasks of the capital's party organization on further improving work with cadres were discussed. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report. The plenum outlined concrete measures to improve work with cadres and to enhance their responsibility for the tasks with which they are charged.

GRISHIN-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DUSHANBE

PM191210 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Moscow delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, flew to Dushanbe yesterday to take part in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the creation of the Tajikistan Communist Party. The delegation includes V.A. Korlleva, deputy chairman of the Moscow City Soviet, and S.Ye. Yatskov, driver at the Lenin Locomotive Depot. At Vnukovo airport the delegation was seen off by V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretaries R.F. Dementyeva, I.D. Pisarev, and A.M. Roganov, and Moscow CPSU officials.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONTROL MEETING

LD191922 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1650 GMT 19 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] At a meeting of the republican aktiv of the people's control in Kiev, the tasks of the people's control bodies were discussed. It was noted that one of the main tasks of people's controllers is to actively facilitate increasing economic efficiency from the accelerated creation of progressive technologies, new technology, and their application in the national economy. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine spoke at the meeting.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES CPSU SCHOOL REFORM CONFERENCE

PM191029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A seminar-conference of chiefs of the science and educational institution departments of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms has been held at the CPSU Central Committee. The immediate tasks of party organizations in realizing the reform of general educational and vocational schools in light of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions were discussed at the conference.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the report on this question.

The conference was addressed by V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; N.A. Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; L.A. Zemlyannikova, secretary of the AUCCTU; Ye. P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; S.A. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and chiefs of the science and educational institutions departments of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkom also addressed the conference.

There was a broad exchange of experience of work in implementing the school reform. Questions of enhancing the quality of the teaching and educational process, fundamentally improving labor training and vocational guidance, organizing the productive labor of pupils of general educational schools and vocational and technical schools, strengthening social and family education, and teaching 6-year-old children occupied an important place. Great attention was devoted to problems of improving the management of public education, strengthening its material and technical base, improving the training of teacher cadres and their working, living, and leisure conditions, and galvanizing the activity of public organizations and labor collectives in the communist education of pupils. It was emphasized that the organizational work being done by party committees must produce real results already in the current academic year in improving the teaching and education of pupils. Questions of further improving the work of party committees' science and educational institutions departments were also discussed at the seminar-conference.

FILM DOCUMENTARY ON 'TRAITORS' REVIEWED

PM191120 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by B. Pilipenko: "Not Exactly Top Secret...On the Premiere of the Documentary 'Conspiracy Against the Soviet Land'"]

[Text] After seeing a new movie, you can usually remember some unexpected detail or scene, without having had time to make an overall assessment...But you would never place the characters in the same category. In the documentary "Conspiracy Against the Soviet Land" (Central Documentary Studio Production, 1984. Screenplay by M. Ozerov and V. Sevruk, directed by Ye. Vermisheva.) the characters fall into the same category not so much of their own accord as by historical justice. It is the well-known category of our enemies. Over the years so many of them have attempted to tear down the red flag of the Soviets. They pinned their hopes on intervention, had ambitions for the white guards, subtly exploited nationalist sentiments, had backing from terrorists, trained professional agents, and, subsequently, set up whole "institutions" to combat the Soviets.

So it is with the cinema's help that we can scruntinize those who predicted the imminent end of Red Russia and who subsequently caught the virus of hatred of all things Soviet. For all their diversity -- I mean, what could the cutthroat Ataman Semenov and the "refined" turncoat Shcharanskiy have in common? -- they strongly resemble one another. The resemblance lies in their hatred of our system.

The category embraces all manner of riffraff -- generals with marks where epaulettes used to be, people who mourn the passing of old Russia, Judases preaching from the pulpit, sowers from Possev, fascist stooges...

The movie makers made successful use of stills when showing a particular traitor. Look closely....

Andrey Sheptitskiy, metropolitan of the Greek Catholic Church, signed a pastoral letter on 1 July 1941 in the chapter house in Svyatoyurskaya mountain in Lvov, stating: "We welcome the victorious Germany army as a liberator from the enemy. We guarantee proper obedience to the established authorities...."

A tragedy unfurled on the night of 3-4 July 1941 in Lvov. Well-known doctors, teachers, and writers were shot.... This is painfully related in the movie. Metropolitan Sheptitskiy, along with his old friend Doctor Hans Koch, spymaster and expert on the East, and other monsters were party to the annihilation of the professors of Lvov, and this has been proved beyond doubt.

The threat extends further, leading to other details...

The "Nachtigall" ("Nightingale") punitive battalion of Ukrainian nationalists appears on the screen. It was to them that the metropolitan "posted" one of his proteges -- Ivan Grinyokh, consistory adviser. With his blessing the goons, kissing the cross in turn, swore to fight furiously, together with Adolf Hitler's forces, against the Bolsheviks.

Perhaps the movie journalists have delved too deeply into history? It might appear so, but only at first glance. Take Ivan Grinyokh. Only a few years ago he, a remnant of fascism, was getting excited: Would the Americans be setting up "national armies" in a new war, like the sinister "Nachtigall" battalion? And he was offering his services....

Another cassock made a brief appearance on the screen. A still again -- a skinny hand passing over a young head bent forward. Why is the boy receiving such an honor from the cardinal and butcher Iosif Slipyy? A rather special boy, apparently, this Motya. He's the grandson of the notorious Yelena Bonner.

There's an unexpected connection for you, but unexpected only at first glance. There is a kind of natural pattern. It is observed that all it needs is for someone in our country to perform the role of "offended" or "injured" party, and all manner of "voices" and echoes immediately start up in the West, as if at someone's command. When you listen to this kind of "chorus" it is easy to see that it did not start up by accident and that the conductor's baton is in an experienced hand. We don't have to guess whose, we know -- the CIA's.

So the moving scene where the Uniate cardinal and butcher of the Lvov ghetto is blessing the boy Motya is a well orchestrated anti-Soviet spectacle. After all, "defender of human rights" Sakharov, reviled for his best anti-Soviet feelings, needs moral support. That's where Motya and the cardinal come in. No matter that the boy and "Grandpa Sakharov" are only very distantly related. He is the son of Yelena Bonner's daughter, Tatyana Kisselman-Semenova-Bonner, who is desperate to be a blood relative of the academician. "It looks as though Academician Sakharov has become the 'hostage' of the Zionists who are dictating their terms to him via the cantankerous and unbalanced Bonner," one Western journalist candidly stated.

We are not claiming that that is precisely the case. But here is just one shot from the movie: One of Yelena Bonner's relatives is meaningfully laying his hand on the top of Sakharov's head.

A moment later -- so it seems -- and he is spinning the head like a top...

The movie also contains details about another CIA act that couldn't fail -- at any rate, that's what its instigators thought. It is the so-called "Solzhenitsyn foundation."

The background is as follows. In February 1974 "Operation Solzhenitsyn" failed -- the "literary Vlasovite" was expelled from the Soviet Union, "causing indescribable embarrassment among the opponents of communism." A new situation had arisen, where the old, tried-and-tested anti-Soviet card had been trumped, but they wouldn't part with it...

Then they had an idea -- Solzhenitsyn would not be written off. In due course, a "foundation to aid political prisoners" would be set up under the auspices of the malevolent anti-Soviet. Its task would be to give all possible "support to people who have adopted anti-Soviet positions and are engaged in one way or another in, or are preparing for hostile activity against, the existing system in the USSR or are capable of such actions, at least in certain situations.

You can see the people who are involved in the "foundation" and hear their revelations. They have appalling effrontery, but at the same time they are spiritually bankrupt. No one wants to know where the foundation's money goes after it crosses the border... One of them, Rosaenberg, who saw himself as the "foundation supply chief," admitted: Either I spend it all drinking "seven magpies" ("sem sorok") [allusion unknown] or I give it to someone....

But they were not giving the money away "for nothing," of course. They were fully repaid in the form of secret materials and documents which were subsequently ferried abroad through diplomatic channels.

Yuzef Erlikh, a journalist, cites curious facts revealing the day-to-day espionage activity of the CIA and such inveterate anti-Soviets as Stepan Mudrik (one of the ringleaders of the (Ukrainian nationalists"); The "expert at dirty work" Yevgeniy Ostrovskiy, alias Romanov (from the "People's Labor Alliance," one of the most reactionary anti-Soviet organizations); and Abram Shifrin, a direct accomplice of U.S. special services.

There is yet another category to be seen inthe movie "Conspiracy Against the Soviet Land" -- the dupes. Having fallen for the myth of the "capitalist paradise" and the "wealthy" relatives' invitation, they became, without noticing it themselves, "flies" on the hook of Western propaganda. There are, certainly, sincere although belated confessions about how they found it in the "promised land," about the charms of the "free world" which they encountered. Note that they are the confessions of those who can still confess, having petitioned Soviet embassies and consulates. Many no longer have the chance -- their names and photographs have black borders....

The movie warns, as well as relates, against political infantilism and against complacency, because, for all the years that have passed, our enemies cannot accept us, the Soviet land. We can see them on the screen -- smug, brazen, cunning.

It is good that the movie should be frank about it and draw public attention to it. It urges us to remember today the appeal: "People, be vigilant!"

PACIFIC ZONES AGAIN OPEN FOR SHIPS, PLANES

LD191942 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 19 Dec 84

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 19 TASS -- In connection with the completion of the planned launchings of carrier missiles, TASS is authorized to state that the areas of the Pacific, each of them limited by the circumference with a radius of 50 nautical miles, their centers having the coordinates 36 degrees Northern latitude and 176 degrees Eastern longitude; 32 degrees 30 minutes Northern latitude and 177 degrees Eastern longitude, announced closed on December 13, 1984, are free for navigation and air traffic as of December 20, 1984.

COSMOS-1614 SATELLITE LAUNCHED, RETURNS SAME DAY

LD191555 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- The latest artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1614 was launched today in the Soviet Union. Apart from scientific equipment the satellite is carrying a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements and a radiotelemetric system for conveying data to earth about the operation of the instruments and scientific equipment. After carrying out the flight program the Cosmos-1614 satellite performed a controlled descent into the atmosphere and entered the water in the prescribed region of the Black Sea. The scientific research called for by the program has been accomplished. The information obtained is being processed in the coordinating-processing center.

VEGA-1 SPACE PROBE'S FLIGHT PATH CORRECTED

LD182039 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Soviet probe heading for Venus has had its path corrected for the first time. The station Vega-1 was launched 3 days ago from Baykonur Cosmodrome. Another Soviet probe, Vega-2, is to lift off this coming Friday to head for the same destination.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER BREAKTHROUGH-- Scientists at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Estonian Academy of Sciences have taught a computer to read aloud either from a printed text or from a text imputed through the keyboard. At the same time, the text being read can be transferred onto film for photo reproduction, so that a book can be printed in a variety of formats from a single typed text and the process of printing is thus speeded up. The computer's "reading ability" also means that it can be used to decipher photographs transmitted by weather satellites. Work is now being done on giving the machine the capacity to also read handwriting and inject more feeling into its voice when it reads. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 17 Dec 84 LD]

CHELYABINSK SATELLITE LINK -- Chelyabinsk will soon be the third town in the USSR -- after Saratov and Mineralnyye Vody -- to make regular use of an 80,000-km satellite link for receiving pressfax copy of the central newspapers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 16 Dec 84 LD]